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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1873. NO. 58.

FIRST EDITION.

CUBA.

Cuban Meeting in New York.

Speeches of Everts and Cox

Warlike Resolutions Adopted.

Cuban Bonds in the Market

Conservative Advice from Senator Sumner.

Report of More Barbarities.

President Grant Interviewed.

He Denounces the Murders.

Will Refer the Matter to Congress.

And Meanwhile Prepare for any Emergency.

Particulars of the Capture of the Virginius.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 17, 1873.

MASS MEETING LAST NIGHT—SPEECHES OF WM. M. EVARTS AND S. S. COX.

About three thousand American and Cuban citizens met in Steinway Hall to-night, for the purpose of giving expression to their sense of the late outrages at Santiago. Wm. M. Evarts was called to the chair, and in opening the meeting said that he felt when he accepted the invitation to preside at the meeting, as every person must have felt the Cuban question, was one of the greatest importance. He rapidly reviewed the various steps which brought this nation face to face with the present difficulty, and said that during the whole period of the struggle for independence by Cuba the greatest insults had been offered to the American flag by Spain and her rulers. Our complaints were met by regrets and concessions, and in a correspondence with Spain about this matter a convention of both nations was effected, which had its seat at Washington, to seek redress for grievances. Now, like a thunderbolt two nations, America and England, have been stricken by the shock of the transaction which had just occurred; a shock which moved the whole civilized world. This island, with its immense commercial relations, has been the scene of struggles for liberty and coercion of power. A ship accredited with being under the American flag, while on the high sea and distant from Cuba, is visited by the pride and arrogance of the Spanish power, pursued, overtaken and captured. All on board were conveyed to the harbor, where four men were taken out of her, condemned and shot. Then forty more, followed by fifty-seven others. The British and American Consuls spoke in vain. Their interference went for naught. We had a complete understanding with Spain to the effect that every citizen of our country taken by them for any act should have a trial before the proper tribunal and have competent legal defenders. If there was peace between this country and Spain, no matter of what crimes these men were guilty, under the laws of nations they should have been called to account by the country to which each belonged. The laws of piracy allowed any nation that wished to punish offenders, but there was no evidence to show that the Virginius was a pirate. Still, if she was a pirate, we hold that the law could not be carried out in her case without a trial, condemnation or conviction. Away, then, with the idea that our citizens are to be dealt with as though they were engaged in marauding. Do not fear that the President of the United States is not imbued with the same feeling as pervades this meeting. We deal with Cuba as a community and need not to have redress for these outrages [Loud and prolonged cheering] and security, perfect and absolute security, that no such disgraceful butcheries shall ever be repeated. [Renewed applause.] We will receive from the government of Spain though we desire the republic to be upheld, promises that her power must be more effectious over her own forces in Cuba, and if she wants help we are prepared to give it. If it be true that Spain can no longer control the actions of her subjects, we will see to it that they will not have all immunities from a regular constituted power and authority. We would make the American people feel that their peace would not again be disturbed in future. The concluding portion of the speech was received with vociferous cheers and cries of "war, war."

SPEECH OF S. S. COX.

Hon. S. S. Cox was the next speaker. He claimed that the Virginius, at the time of her seizure, was duly authenticated by our government, and our flag rightfully was at her mast. It had our register and clearance. The seizure was on the high seas, not within Spanish waters, not within the marine league. There was no recognition by Spain of belligerent rights to the insurgents of Cuba, and the legal status of the vessel was the same as the right of citizens to walk the streets or city parks. Mr. Cox then referred to the barbarities practiced by the Spaniards throughout the whole war, and said that it had been a war without pity, without remorse. Rapacity and despotism, confiscation and butchery, have added daily significance to the flag of Spain, which, red and yellow, is a river of blood between a margin of gold. As a remedy for the existing state of affairs in Cuba, Mr. Cox suggested the intervention of all civilized nations.

Letters of apology were then read from Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States; Gov. John A. Dix, of New York; Gov. Joel Parker, of New Jersey; Gov. Charles E. Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana; Henry Ward Beecher, John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Gerritt Smith.

STIRRING RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that in view of the war for the suppression of the Cuban rebellion, which has been going on for five years, without any evidence of success, and that the Spanish volunteers have outraged the rights and persons of American citizens, the people of the United States look to the great soldier now presiding over the government, to take the promptest and most decisive action consistent with the dignity and past precedents of our government.

A SECOND MEETING.

In consequence of a large number of people being unable to gain admittance to the hall, an impromptu meeting was held at another hall, which was also crowded to excess. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Wm. C. Robinson, Col. Chas. S. Spencer, Col. Frederick A. Conkling and others.

Boston.

VIEWS OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Special to the *New York Tribune*.

BOSTON, MASS., November 17.—Senator Sumner, in an interview to-day, in regard to the Virginius affair, said that he had written and sent to New York a letter to be read at the meeting there to-night. This letter embodied his views of the subject. It is a very delicate question, Mr. Sumner hinted, and opinions should be carefully and calmly formed. The haste and heat of popular clamor he did not think calculated to generate sound and sober views. "I suppose," he remarked, "that I shall be attacked for what I have written, unless they suppress the letter. They have contrived to get up a vast deal of excitement on this question. There is a heedless popular indignation which overlooks the real issue. Give the people a little time to cool off, and they will listen to calmer views." Mr. Sumner also remarked on the attitude of certain London journals in this matter, some of which, never very friendly to the United States, are doing all they can to rouse indignation in this country. We need to be very careful, he thought, how we adjust our policy to opinions received from that quarter. They would be too glad to involve us in a war with Spain. They do not like republicanism in Spain, and would only delight to have it crushed by republicanism in America. England would rub her hands in glee if she could make out the Virginius a second Alabama. She would be glad if we placed ourselves in the same position as herself by recognizing the Virginius. As to the legal aspects of the case, Mr. Sumner said they appeared to his own mind very clear. The fact that the vessel went under the United States flag does not necessarily compromise our honor. If she was a filibuster, the flag and the papers were only a part of the pretense. It would be foolish, however, he remarked, to make the case of the Virginius a plea for the recognition of Cuba. It would be cruel to precipitate a war with Spain unless we were really driven to it. We must save the Spanish republic if possible.

The letter referred to by Mr. Sumner was not read at the New York meeting.

THE RECRUITING OF SEAMEN

and marines for the United States Navy is in progress at the usual offices.

THE ARAPILES.

The fine Spanish iron-clad Arapiles still occupies the dry dock with the red and yellow flag floating at her peak. Work on this vessel has not been suspended as reported. Admiral Rowan contradicts the published report that orders have been given to confine the crew of the Arapiles to the limits of the navy yard.

MORE BARBARITIES REPORTED—VIRGINIUS SAID TO BE SUNK.

A dispatch from Kingston says it is rumored that Ryan and Verona not dying easily, a Spanish officer thrust his sword through Ryan's heart, and that the bloodthirsty mob severed the heads from the bodies, placed them on pikes and marched through the city. The Virginius is reported sunk at Santiago. There is great excitement in Panama, where Ryan was well known. It is reported that the United States steamer Wyoming will sail to-morrow from Aspinwall for Santiago de Cuba.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

At the Navy Yard the same activity is manifested as for the past few days. To-day 250 men were added to the forces. The Juniata is now ready for sea and will anchor off the battery to await orders. It is stated by an employee of the navy yard that work upon the Spanish iron-clad Arapiles was suspended this afternoon.

Washington.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT—COURSE TO BE PURSUED TILL CONGRESS MEETS.

The President to-day in a conversation relative to Cuban matters said that this government had thus far acted on such facts as had reached it, and was now engaged in collecting from all available sources further information concerning the capture of the Virginius and the particulars attending the revolting executions which followed that event. It was desirable that all information should be of such character as would leave no doubt whatever as to its reliability. The propriety of this course was too evident to require explanation. The Government is being careful as to what it is now doing and what it may hereafter do to act upon facts and not upon assumptions and unconfirmed reports. It was essential that we should be prepared to maintain our position. The President said he had changed none of the views hitherto expressed by him concerning events in Cuba, but had more than ever been confirmed in them by recent occurrences. He shared with the public their denunciation of the capture on the high seas of a vessel sailing with regular clearance under the United States flag, and the stirring appeal to acquiescence followed. Spain never having considered the Island of Cuba in a state of war, and there being no proclamation by the United States according belligerent rights to the insurgents, the Virginius, if regularly cleared for the Island of Cuba, had a right to enter Havana or any other open port of the Spanish possessions. This government did not recognize any right on the part of Spain in the present state of affairs to interfere in any manner with our merchant ships on the seas, except the usual right, in her own ports and within one marine league of the coast of any of her dominions, and of this fact she is aware. As a matter of course, it is the determination of this government to protect our citizens in all their rights, and to compel respect to our flag. The present naval preparations were with this view, not to initiate war by the President, that power being vested in Congress, but to be prepared for all possible contingencies. Upon the meeting of Congress all facts in possession of the Executive department relative to Cuban affairs would be laid before that body, with such recommendations as the occasion might demand.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To-morrow, he said, he would commence the preparation of his message, but would delay that part relative to Cuban affairs till within a day or two of the meeting of Congress, desiring first to obtain all the information upon the subject.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

A dispatch from Havana of the 16th gives the story of the capture of the Virginius as obtained from Spanish sources, and says the most remarkable feature of the capture is the absolute non-resistance of the Virginius when overhauled. The Tornado was cruising on the 31st of October, under sail, about eighteen miles from the Cuban coast. In the afternoon she sighted a steamer about six miles distant heading toward her. The Captain ordered them to be got ready, and soon the strange steamer headed for the coast of Jamaica, distant about one hundred miles. The Spanish captain suspected the steamer was the Virginius, and ordered the engineers to get up all steam possible, even if they burst the boilers, and drive the engines to their utmost speed. The Tornado, with a full head of steam, gained steadily, but night coming on, the Spanish captain feared he should lose the vessel; but the moon rising, he was enabled, by keeping all lights out on deck, at the masthead and in the rigging, to keep in sight until the corvette had neared her sufficiently to bring her guns to bear. A shot was fired, but the strangers made no reply, and four others were fired in succession, the last at 10 P. M., and immediately the steamer which had led the corvette a chase of nearly eight hours, hove to. Two boats were lowered, and without resistance the Virginius was boarded. The Spaniards took possession by hauling down the American flag which the Virginius had displayed throughout the chase and hoisted the Spanish flag instead. Captain Fry, in the usual manner, handed over the steamer's papers for examination by the officer in command. The boarding party and that officer at once took charge of them and both vessels were headed for Santiago de Cuba.

Philadelphia.

SALE OF CUBAN BONDS.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.—The sale of Cuban bonds has been commenced in this city by an agent. They are sold at twenty-five cents on the dollar, and as they bear seven per cent. interest, many prominent citizens are, either through belief that the investment is a good one, or through a disposition to aid the cause, purchasing freely.

A hundred additional hands were put to work at the navy yard to-day, and this afternoon an extra gang was employed.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—An infantry company of sixty-five men, organized in this city, has tendered its services to Governor. Leslie in view of the prospective Spanish war. A meeting will be held Tuesday night to secure further enlistments. A federal veteran also offers to raise a regiment of one thousand men.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—An officer of the Cuban Junta is here, it is said, for the purpose of raising a colored regiment to assist in liberating the slaves on that isle.

Havana.

THE EXECUTION OF FIFTY-SEVEN DENIED.

HAVANA, November 17.—The report received from Cienfuegos that fifty-seven more of the Virginius prisoners had been executed, is not confirmed by later advices from Santiago. The following dispatch has been made public here: "Santiago de Cuba, November 12th.—There have been no further developments. The man-of-war Isabella La Catolico has arrived here to convoy the Virginius to Havana."

URBANA, OHIO.

Young Man Thrown from a Horse—Death of a Prominent Merchant.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, O., November 17, 1873.

A young man, named Herr, was to-day thrown violently from a horse, fracturing his skull badly. He cannot live.

Herman Fisher, a dry goods merchant, and one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of this place died this afternoon.

CASUALTIES.

Drowned in Three Inches of Water.

LOCK HAVEN, November 17, 1873.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Charles Rogers was drowned in the West Branch, opposite Lock Haven, Friday evening. He drove off an embankment into three inches of water, and was found with his face in water by Robert Hanna, dead. The Coroner's inquest rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. Rogers leaves a wife and no children.

Brakeman Killed on the Pan Handle Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., November 17, 1873.

James Hansholder, a brakeman on the Pan Handle Railroad, tripped and fell from a western bound freight train at Mingo Junction this afternoon and was killed instantly, being literally torn to pieces.

Another Accident on Bennett's Branch—A Brakeman Seriously Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, November 17, 1873.

Another terrible accident has occurred near Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pa., on the Bennett's Branch Extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. On Saturday night, about eight o'clock, the construction train between Brookville and Reynoldsville was thrown off the track by a rock on the road, wrecking three cars and seriously, if not mortally, wounding a brakeman by the name of John McHugh. Drs. McKnight and Sweeny, of Brookville, were telegraphed for and had to drive over the turnpike to Reynoldsville, on account of the wreck on the road, a distance of thirteen miles. Upon examination they found it necessary to amputate one arm above the elbow. Owing to the other injuries, especially those on and about the head, it is feared he may not recover. To-day the doctors feel a little hopeful.

Unknown Boy Killed By the Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BRADFORD JUNCTION, O., November 17, 1873.

As a freight train was pulling out this evening an unknown boy about fourteen years of age attempted to board the train for the purpose of getting a free ride, and fell and was caught by the car wheels and instantly killed.

Little Girl Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COVINGTON, O., November 17, 1873.

A young daughter of E. Davis, of this place, met with a frightful accident this afternoon, by being burned to death. Her clothes caught from a fire in the yard, where her mother was making pumpkin butter.

Send on Your Orders

for the great White River Flour, barrels and bags Orders filled promptly for flour and all kinds of merchandise. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. TF

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP DISABLED.

LONDON, November 17.—The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Colima, from New York, October 1st, for San Francisco, was at Rio de Janeiro, with her shaft broken, on the 29d ultimo.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SENDS A WARNING TO SPAIN.

LONDON, November 17.—It is stated on official authority that the Foreign Office has instructed the British Minister at Madrid, the Consul at Havana and Santiago, and the Governor of Jamaica that the government reserves its decision on the question of the executions which have already taken place at Santiago, but will hold the Spanish government and all concerned responsible for any additional executions of British subjects.

France.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—THE PROLONGATION COMMITTEE.

PARIS, November 17.—President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day, which was presented and read by Duke De Broglie. The President says that it has been decided as best for the interests of the country to ask of the Assembly the prolongation of the powers of the present Executive for seven years. He deems it his duty to indicate guaranatees, without which it would be imprudent for him to accept the task of governing the country. He points out the bad effect of the postponement of the beginning of prolongation until after the constitutional bills are voted. Such a course would diminish his authority and render it more uncertain. He expresses the strongest desire for a speedy discussion of the Constitutional bills. If his term is prolonged, he will use the powers granted in the defense of the conservative ideas which he is convinced are those of a majority of the nation.

After the adjournment of the Assembly, Ministers De Broglie, Bathbie and Ernaul attended a meeting of the Committee on Prolongation, and submitted the propositions of the President's message. The Committee consented to the term of seven years, but refused to yield the other points.

BAZAINE'S TRIAL—IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

PARIS, November 17.—In the Bazaine court martial to-day, L. Blondin, a Director of the Bank of France, in Metz during the siege, testified that General Coffiniers urged him to conceal a quantity of gold on the 29th of August, saying the Prussians would enter the city in a few days.

Germany.

FRENCH PRAYERS A SUBJECT OF REMONSTRANCE—ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, November 17.—The German government has addressed a remonstrance to France on account of a pastoral issued by the Bishop of Nancy, ordering prayers for the recovery of Metz and Strasburg.

The Federal Council has decided that elections for the German Diet shall be held early in January.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 17.—Steamships Algeria and Thuringia, from New York, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, November 17.—Steamships Republic and City of Chester arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 17, 5 P. M.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £89,000; rate for money at Stock Exchange on governmental securities, 7 per cent. Consols for money, 92⅜; for account, 92⅝. American securities—10-40's, 91; new 6's, 91⅝; Erie, 36⅝.

Liverpool, 2 P. M.

PARIS, November 17.—Rentes 57 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 17.—Cotton quieter; middling uplands, 9d; Orleans, 8⅞d; sales 10,000 bales; American, 8,100; speculation and export, 1,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 33s 9d. Spirits petroleum 1s6. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, November 17.—Refined petroleum 25¾ francs.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1873, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle and Upper Ohio Valley, and thence northward over the Lower Lakes, northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain.

For the upper Lakes and Iowa, and southward to Arkansas and Western Tennessee, northwesterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, rain and snow. For the South Atlantic States, northwesterly winds, colder and clear weather. For the Middle and Eastern States, high northeasterly to westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, partly clearing in Virginia in the evening.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 17—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo,	45	S. W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	41	W.	Lt. rain.
Davenport, Iowa.	34	S.	Lt. rain.
Keokuk, Iowa.	35	N. W.	Lt. rain.
Leavenworth,	42	N.	Fair.
Louisville, Ky.	43	S.	Lt. rain.
Memphis, Tenn.	55	S. W.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	47	S. W.	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	69	W.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	35	N. W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	34	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	47	W.	Lt. rain.
Indianapolis, Ind.	38	S. E.	Lt. rain.
Ft. Gipson.	59	N. W.	Cloudy.
Yankton.	29	N.	Cloudy.
La Crosse.	33	N.	Cloudy.
St. Paul.	32	N. W.	Cloudy.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The revolution in the United States of Colombia is over, and amnesty proclaimed. General Corverso, the leader of the rebel forces, has sailed for Peru. A portion of the Cabinet is at war with the President. The Constitutional Assembly is also against him; hence he threatens its dissolution at the point of the bayonet, if necessary.

At South Bend, Ind., yesterday, the immense stand pipe of the South Bend water works was raised in position. This is the first attempt ever made to raise so large a tube from the ground in one piece, and the event attracted immense crowds. The length of the tube is 200 feet, diameter five feet, weight 43,382 pounds, and capacity 29,500 gallons. It is made of 108 plates of iron, fastened by 9,856 rivets, and has 1,300 feet of caulked seams. The weight of the base casting is 10,920 pounds.

A Memphis telegram of yesterday says: The storm last evening has been general, for the first time within six years. The press of this city are almost entirely without reports. Telegraph lines are being prostrated in every direction. In Raleigh, a village nine miles north of this city, a new hotel has been blown down and the fencing levelled with the ground throughout the country, and Decatur, Alabama, is considerably damaged, it is reported, but as yet it is impossible to obtain reliable information.

The expert employed to investigate the books of the New York State Treasurer's office, reports the amount of Phelps' embezzlement as between $10,000 and $11,000, and from present indications there seems to be no chance of the State recovering any of the stolen funds.

A surgeon has examined the leg of True Blue and gives his opinion that the horse is not permanently lamed. Chamberlain, however, says he does not think he will ever be able to run again. Efforts are making to get up a match race between Joe Daniels and Thad. Stevens for $20,000, four miles and repeat.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $362,-169,611.

The woolen mills at Owensboro', Ky., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

The tug Anna P. Dan, from Toledo with a dredge and two scows, lost the scows in a gale off Grand River on Saturday night.

The memorial to Congress for legislation in Utah has thus far over three thousand signatures in the mining district alone.

The great suit of Haskins vs. Wall, for the possession of the well-known Winsor group of mines at Little Cottonwood, was dismissed by the District Court at St. Louis yesterday.

Arrangements for the Allen-Hogan prize fight to-day are completed, and the pugilists, with their seconds and trainers, leave Omaha on a boat in the morning, it is supposed for some point in Iowa, up the river. It is rumored that Gov. Carpenter has ordered a company of militia to assist the civil authorities to prevent the fight on Iowa soil.

In the billiard tournament at Chicago yesterday afternoon the first game was between Geo. Slosson and P. Snyder. Slosson won; score 400 to Snyder 108. The second game was between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daily. The latter won; score 400 to 299.

The first game was between Garnier and Jos. Dion. Score—Garnier, 400; Dion, 344. In the game between Ubassy and C. Dion, the latter won by a score of 400 to 326.

There is a suspicion prevalent at Kingston, Ontario, that the Nova Scotia steamer Ada, which left Kingston with forty officers and men, has been lost with all on board.

Travel on the West Pacific Railroad is said to be unprecedentedly large and daily increasing. The utmost facilities of the company are scarcely sufficient to accommodate the extraordinary number of passengers.

The Board of Aldermen of Paterson, N. J., last night resolved to inaugurate an extensive system of street improvements under the authority of the city, to provide work for unemployed men at the rate of twelve and a half cents an hour, and also to call upon mill owners to provide work at reduced wages for their employees through the winter.

Rising Sun Flour

is made by the new French process,

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Dispatch Boat Between Havana and Key West.

Spanish Minister Not to be Recalled.

Preparations for the Possibility of War.

CASE OF JAY COOKE & CO

The President's Forthcoming Message.

Its Position on Utah, Finance, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17, 1873.

The steam tug Pinta, four guns, now being fitted out at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is designed to carry dispatches between Key West, Florida, and Havana. During the recent outrages the government experienced great difficulty in transmitting instructions, or in receiving official intelligence. The Pinta, if necessary, will make daily trips. The run from Key West to Havana is about eight hours. The Pinta is said to have a high rate of speed.

The Case of Jay Cooke,

putting them in bankruptcy, came up in Court to-day. The time was wholly consumed in argument, and the Court adjourned without rendering a decision. Great impatience is manifested by some creditors. Several months have elapsed without any definite action.

Spanish Minister.

The contradiction of the statement that Admiral Polo is to be superseded is considered in diplomatic circles as disposing of the statement that Spain would raise her American mission to the grade of ambassador.

Preparations for War.

The active preparations being made by the government in view of the possibility of war with Spain, will put everything in a state of forwardness by the meeting of Congress, which is awaited with great interest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17, 1873.

FILIBUSTERING STEAMER SEIZED AT ASPINWALL.

The American filibustering steamer General Sherman entered the harbor of Aspinwall on the 3d inst., under the name of "General Ariza," and was at once seized by Captain Cushing, of the United States steamer Wyoming. She was subsequently released and sailed under the flag of Honduras, while it is claimed that she is an American vessel. Her case will be decided by the United States Courts.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN RAILROAD CARS.

In the case of Catharine Brown, colored, against the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company, to recover damages for personal injuries in being put out of the ladies' car, the Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment for plaintiff, holding that the Court below had jurisdiction and that the action was properly sustained against the company. This does not decide the general question of the right of railroad companies to make regulations separating races in their cars in the absence of charter provisions prohibiting it.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

During a brief conversation, the President said he would, in his message, again recommend legislation on Utah affairs, and ordered relieve judicial matters in that territory from the present embarrassment. He would, in calling attention to financial subjects, submit a plan not yet fully matured, rendering the currency more flexible and preventing, if possible, from being used as recently for gambling purposes.

CLEVELAND.

Personal—Fire in Canal street—Financial Matters.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

CLEVELAND, O., November 17, 1873.

General J. D. Cox, of Cincinnati, is registered at the Kennard House. A. M. Griswold, the Fat Contributor, leaves here to-night to fulfill engagements as far west as Minnesota. Rev. Newman Hall is performing to a fine audience at Case's Block to-night.

A fire occurred in Canal street this afternoon. A planing mill and blacksmithshop were burned.

Financial matters in this city exhibit a decided improvement, and easy money markets are looked for.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 17, 1873.

JAY COOKE & CO.

John E. Fox & Co., of Philadelphia, have begun involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy in this city, against Jay Cooke & Co., and the defendants have been enjoined from parting with any assets, and without motion of adjudicating the firm involuntary bankrupts has been passed upon.

COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.

Hugh McCulloch, of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Company, of London, sailed for England on Saturday. The firm will be dissolved at the end of the present year, when McCulloch and his English juniors will continue the business under a new and strong combination.

MRS. TEMPLETON,

who was shot by her husband on Saturday, was still alive this morning, but the attending physicians say they have little or no hopes of her recovery.

STEAMER RETURNS FROM HAVANA WITH HER OUTWARD BOUND MAILS.

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Frank Fish, for several years past business agent for the *Evening Herald* of this city, left for parts unknown Saturday night, since which time it is discovered that he is an embezzler of the money of the concern to the extent of two hundred dollars. The proprietors of the paper are using their strongest endeavors to have him arrested.

Boy Shoots his Companion—Man Stabbed in a Row.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., November 17, 1873.

Sometime on Saturday a boy named Spriggs accidently shot a companion named McBride in the thigh, while in the country together. The wound is not considered very dangerous, but the ball has not yet been found. James McVehil and Davis Hammond got into a drunken row Saturday night at the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, and before they could be separated, Hammond cut McVehil badly about the face with a penknife.

The Middletown Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.—John Moody, the accomplice of Rosenbaum in the murder of Behew, near Middletown, on Friday evening, was arrested in Harrisburg to-day.

Murder and Attempted Suicide.

EVANSVILLE, November 17.—A special to the *Journal* from Henderson, Kentucky, says that a man named Thompson, at that place, while in a drunken fit, shot and killed his wife, and after firing at the policeman who attempted to arrest him, he unsuccessfully attempted suicide. He is now in jail at Henderson.

FIRE RECORD.

Destructive Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 17.—A fire broke out this afternoon in the fifth story of White and Brailley's printing establishment at Swan and Pearl streets. It destroyed that building and the adjoining premises. The loss is $200,000; partially insured.

Tannery Burned in Maine.

BANGOR, ME., November 17.—F. Shaw & Bro.'s extensive tannery at Jackson Brook was totally destroyed by fire last night, together with about $50,000 worth of stock. The total loss is nearly $160,000, on which there is no insurance.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION.

Some Thoughts and Suggestions wh'ch Tax-Payers Should Ponder.

To whom it may concern:

The address of the Commissioners and Controller of Allegheny county to the Assessors about to make their triennial assessment announces a change in the valuations of real estate that is confessedly radical, and proposes an increase of valuations ranging from "one to four" and from "one to forty-five!" The equalization fever has thoroughly infected the Commissioners, and a few plain facts and reasons will show how far they have gone astray. The object of taxation is to raise the revenue needed for public purposes, by a fair assessment upon the property in the county, real and personal; and the law in that case provided seeks to compel every owner of such property to pay his proportion of the revenue in the shape of a tax. That law directs Assessors to assess and return all the real estate owned and situate in the several counties of the State, and *all* the personal property, money at interest, &c. The real estate cannot dodge the Assessor, and has to stand the brunt and bear the burden of taxation. The active and productive property represented by the *money owners* has always shirked its share of the taxes, and it is strange that our worthy Commissioners have not, *in their brief experience*, discovered that by taxing money, they may find an ample remedy for much of the evil complained of in their address. But they dwell upon the inadequate valuations of the real estate in the county, and urge assessors to increase them to what they think will be *a cash* value for each lot or farm—and they undertake to say that the assessments of the past fifty years are false, and, as a consequence, that the assessors who have all along been returning the duplicates of the several districts in the county, have been *ignorantly* or *corruptly* making false returns. That is a serious charge, and should not be made without strong reasons. Now, what is the *cash* value of eath lot and farm in the county and the entire State? That is a hard question to settle; and as the common sense of the assessors throughout the Commonwealth has been laboring for nearly a century to determine the *real or cash value of all the lands lots and houses* within her boundaries, our Commissioners, with whom the Controller, for some reason, associates his experience, might have tarried a brief season and devoted a little more time and consideration to the subject, before rushing into print, and undertaking to inaugurate a change in the assessments of the county, so extensive and radical as that proposed in their address. There is a notion that the common sense and common honesty of the community generally arrive at correct results; and if any one will take up this subject of assessments of real estate, it will be seen that our Assessors have not been wide of the mark, and do not deserve to be lectured by the Commissioners and their assistants so severely, and instructed to make such a radical change in the valuations as increasing and doubling under the flag of Honduras, while it is claimed that she is an American vessel. Her case will be decided by the United States Courts.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN RAILROAD CARS.

In the case of Catharine Brown, colored, against the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company, to recover damages for personal injuries in being put out of the ladies' car, the Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment for plaintiff, holding that the Court below had jurisdiction and that the action was properly sustained against the company. This does not decide the general question of the right of railroad companies to make regulations separating races in their cars in the absence of charter provisions prohibiting it.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

During a brief conversation, the President said he would, in his message, again recommend legislation on Utah affairs, and ordered relieve judicial matters in that territory from the present embarrassment. He would, in calling attention to financial subjects, submit a plan not yet fully matured, rendering the currency more flexible and preventing, if possible, from being used as recently for gambling purposes.

CLEVELAND.

Personal—Fire in Canal street—Financial Matters.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

CLEVELAND, O., November 17, 1873.

General J. D. Cox, of Cincinnati, is registered at the Kennard House. A. M. Griswold, the Fat Contributor, leaves here to-night to fulfill engagements as far west as Minnesota. Rev. Newman Hall is performing to a fine audience at Case's Block to-night.

A fire occurred in Canal street this afternoon. A planing mill and blacksmithshop were burned.

Financial matters in this city exhibit a decided improvement, and easy money markets are looked for.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 17, 1873.

JAY COOKE & CO.

John E. Fox & Co., of Philadelphia, have begun involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy in this city, against Jay Cooke & Co., and the defendants have been enjoined from parting with any assets, and without motion of adjudicating the firm involuntary bankrupts has been passed upon.

COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.

Hugh McCulloch, of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Company, of London, sailed for England on Saturday. The firm will be dissolved at the end of the present year, when McCulloch and his English juniors will continue the business under a new and strong combination.

MRS. TEMPLETON,

who was shot by her husband on Saturday, was still alive this morning, but the attending physicians say they have little or no hopes of her recovery.

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1873.

KENTUCKY moves forward but slowly. Nevertheless, it moves. It will commence, next month, with a code of revised statutes, in which the word white is conspicuously absent.

A VERY young and inexperienced correspondent requests us to inform him what paper in this city would be likely to give him the highest position the quickest. We should say the *Post*. It is a very creditable amateur journal.

THE Chicago *Times* stigmatizes the New York *World* as "the great fraud of American journalism"—which is very severe on those eager minor Democratic "organs" that suck their sustenance from its dugs as if its milk were nectar. These must be little frauds, we suppose.

A LEADING Democratic paper is inclined to the belief that "political agitation leads to insanity." This conclusion was probably reached from observing the striking vein of lunacy which runs through all the utterances of the Bourbon press with regard to public affairs.

THE New York *Graphic* publishes an editorial article in one column denouncing the administration for parsimoniousness in not having a stronger and larger naval force; and in another column it finds fault with the administration for its extravagance, because the estimates for the army and navy for next year are $12,000,000 in excess of the present year. If the government does not do what these people want, it is parsimonious and mean; and if it does do it, then it is extravagant.

THE New York *World* declares itself inflexibly hos ile to the suggestion recently thrown out by a Western paper to the effect that the party which nominates a man for a position of public trust shall become "pecuniarily responsible for any steals, losses, defalcations, or embezzlements which may occur under his administration." The *World* hopes for the ultimate restoration of the Democratic party to national power; and it has sufficient sagacity to perceive that the adoption of the proposition in question would at once and forever destroy every prospect, however remote, of bringing such a result to pass.

THE New York *Times* admits that the Republican party in that State lost a part of its State ticket at the late election through the blunders of its own leaders. And yet there has never been a time when these very New York leaders did not feel competent to manage the politics of Pennsylvania as well as the political affairs of New York. Last year they endeavored to take control of politics in this State, and a pretty fist they would have made of it had they been permitted to do so. As their inability to manage their party in their own State is now conceded, it is to be hoped that hereafter they will be content to leave Pennsylvania affairs in the hands of Pennsylvania people.

THE appointment of ex-Senator SAULSBURY, of Delaware, to be Chief Justice of that State, is characteristic of the party to which he belongs. He was notorious for his vices when he was in the Senate, and has not reformed; yet he is appointed Chief Justice, solely because he is a Democrat and the brother-in-law of the Democratic Governor who makes the appointment. None but a Democratic Governor dare make such an appointment; and the fact that it has been made is a significant comment upon the effort lately made in New York to get the people to indorse a Constitutional amendment to give the appointment of Judges back to the Governor instead of having them elective, as now.

ONE OF THE most striking illustrations of the way in which politicians are sometimes compelled to pay homage to the people, is afforded in the statement made by a Massachusetts paper, that General BUTLER has a bill ready in his pocket for the repeal of the salary-grab law, the passage of which he was largely instrumental in effecting. All right. And while the voice of the popular will is still ringing in his ears, he had better tear up that other bill which he is currently reported to have framed, looking to the assumption of the debts of the Southern States by the General Government. For never yet, in the end, was the adroitness of the most subtle politician found to be a match for the aroused conscience and vigilance of the people.

CUMULATIVE evidence comes from all sides, of improvement in the present situation; a leading feature of which is the ready acquiescence of operatives and workingmen generally in a reduction of wages. Quite a large number of manufacturing establishments that have been closed for several weeks past have reopened, while the great dry goods safes now going on in New York and the general result in stimulating a free circulation of money. The banks of that city, too, now hold some thirty millions of legal tenders, their rapid gain in this respect being no doubt, to a considerable extent attributable to the movement of funds to meet dry goods purchases. A little longer continuance of this state of affairs will bring the country well out of its monetary stringency.

CLEVELAND papers are "peculiar." One of them has a piquant, editorial paragraph of mock indignation concerning the unaccountable cable "blunder" whereby the TICHBORNE case was reported postponed until NOVEMber of next year, and the consequent ludicrous toppling over of all the elaborate speculative structures erected on that statement. But in the very next paragraph, except one, following its denunciation of the "scaly trick," the same paper, in referring to another phase of the litigation, gravely declares that the case "has now been postponed a year"—thus turning upon itself the sharp edge of all the cutting things it had just before said with respect to the dot-ish cable and its "utter confusion of American journalism." It is decidedly rich.

IT SEEMS very probable that an unceasing clamor will drive Congress into an inflation of the currency as the easiest way out of the present difficulties, and likewise into a war with Spain to acquire possession of Cuba. The first will, in the end, bring irremediable ruin in its train, and the last will cost enough to increase the national debt and render increased taxation necessary. We look for the accomplishment of both these purposes. Warning and argument seem alike vain in preventing them. In the blindness of passion and excitement we are rushing upon an unenviable fate. We submit, of course, to the inevitable, but we must be excused for continually repeating warnings against the measures that lead to it. If, as now seems likely, an expansion of the currency is forced upon us, let every prudent man show his wisdom by getting out of debt and getting into a constant state of readiness to stand from under.

SAME months ago we referred to a movement then on foot in England, looking to the formation of an association having for its object the promotion of direct trade and the extension of commercial and financial relations between Europe and the Western and Southern States, more particularly the introduction of capital at low rates of interest for the further development of the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the Mississippi Valley. The organization of the society has now been completed, and it is announced that some time next season a deputation of European capitalists is coming over for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the Western people, socially and commercially. The great fields yet undeveloped to trade and traffic form an inviting prospect for capital and labor. The delegation will be composed of the leading business men of Great Britain, France and Germany. The beneficial results of such a visit, carried out on a comprehensive plan, can hardly fail to be of an important character.

IN YESTERDAY'S paper we made some reference to the large number of railroads which would probably be compelled to forego the payment of the interest on their bonds falling due on the first of next January. The *Financial Chronicle*—in a later article on the same subject—puts the sum total of railroad bonds on which interest is now overdue and unpaid, at $17,000,311; and says that, although these figures, from the nature of the case, may not be absolutely correct, they are certainly very nearly so, and are about as exact as such statement can be made. Taking the whole amount of railroad bonds issued and now outstanding in this country to be $1,700,000,000, which is the best estimate that can be formed, it appears that the amount now in default is about thirteen per cent. of the whole bonded debt of railroads in the United States. The *Chronicle's* table does not include roads which have already been sold out under foreclosure and passed into new hands, nor those which have recently been embarrassed in their finances, but whose interest has not since fallen due, and are therefore not now in default.

As to the best policy for creditors and bondholders, where they have confidence in the integrity of the management of a railroad, to pursue, the *Chronicle* thinks they had better accept any fair and reasonable proposition for funding their coupons, or for such other extension as the directors may propose. But it adds this important caution:

"Much care should be exercised, however, in accepting proposals for settlement too hastily, and the advice of counsel or of a reliable and disinterested broker who is familiar with the Company's affairs, should be taken. The terms for funding coupons, proposed by various companies, differ very materially, and there is one point in particular which requires some notice. This is in regard to the surrender of coupons to the company and the issue of income or other bonds in lieu thereof; in this way the bond-holder gives up the first lien which his coupon has as attached to a first mortgage bond, and in case the income bond pays no interest, he cannot get his coupons again. A different method, pursued in other cases is to place coupons in the hands of a trustee, with the agreement that in case the income or other bond, issued in lieu thereof, pays no interest, the coupons shall be delivered back to the owner, and he has the full benefit of his original lien. Holders of bonds should distinctly understand their rights in this respect, and then they can make any agreement or concession which they may deem advisable."

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

Notwithstanding the recent defeats of the Monarchists in the Assembly it would, we suppose, be hazardous even now to predict that they will not be able either to carry the immediate measure at which they aim or to thwart their opponents. By his message at the opening of the Assembly President MAC MAHON is understood to have completely indorsed the entire royalist programme. He declared "the power of the Assembly intact," and that "nothing could hinder its exercise." He thus seems ready to maintain whatever measure the majority may adopt, whether in the assertion of its own authority or for the government of the country. Assuming that the Assembly might not think it expedient, in the presence of the prevalent partisan spirit, to establish any definitive form of government, the President frankly set forth his opinion as to the necessary alternative. "In order," he said, "effectually to assure the public peace, the government (that is, his own power prolonged by act of the Assembly) absolutely needs two things, conditions essential to its efficiency." These conditions he defined to be vitality and authority, and in illustration of the absence of the latter of these conditions in the present government he mentioned its "inability either to secure the obedience of its own agents or to repress the excesses of the newspapers which corrupt the public mind." He therefore called on the legislature "to create an executive power strong and durable, able with energy to defend society." It thus appeared that if the President is to retain office he wishes to be invested with the powers of a dictator.

It may, therefore, be a question whether the Marshal will be willing to undertake the maintenance of public tranquility with such limited powers as the Liberals in the Assembly may be disposed to confer upon him. In the committee appointed to digest a plan for the prolongation of the President's power, the Republicans, as the reader remembers, form the majority, and according to a dispatch in our issue of yesterday, this committee object to prolonging MAC MAHON'S powers without limiting them by a constitution. "To do so," says the report, "would result in a more or less disguised dictatorship under the title of President of the Republic." The thing thus opposed is the very thing which MAC MAHON, as well as his royalist supporters, desire. Under such a dictatorship, or nominally Republican despotism, they would hope in the course of a few years to prepare an easy transition to a purely monarchical form of government. The dispatch already quoted states that the above-named committee recommend the appointment of a committee of thirty to consider the subject of a constitutional bill; that is, a bill by which, among other things, the power of the President would be regulated. On the other hand, a motion for the unconditional prolongation of the President's powers was to be proposed in the Assembly yesterday by General CHANGARNIER. Between these two proposals—the extension of MAC MAHON'S power for five years, with constitutional restrictions, and the extension of MAC MAHON'S power for ten years without any restrictions or conditions whatever,—the Assembly at the present writing has to choose. The discussion is certain to be violent and may be lengthened. It is not insignificant circumstance, at any rate interesting to Americans, that M. EMILE DE LAVELAYE, so conspicuous on the Prolongation Committee, has been for many years a diligent student and ardent admirer of American institutions. He is the author of several excellent books on the subject of the United States, and during the last two years he has constantly, in lectures and newspaper articles, labored to instruct his countrymen in the true character of the American government.

THE theory of arresting sparks and cinders has been experimented upon ever since locomotives have been used, but out of over a hundred applications and patents granted by our government, not one has heretofore been of practical use, for the reason that they all stopped the draft and prevented the engine from making steam as rapidly as necessary. According to the New York papers, however, a machine has at length been invented which bids fair to supply this want. The smoke and non-consumed products of combustion ascend a curved, flue and empty into a laterally enlarged chamber, from which they are drawn by exhausted steam through a tube from the receiving chamber into a receiving box below. When this box fills a valve is thrown open and the contents emptied upon the track. In a number of tests recently instituted on the New York Central Railroad, it is affirmed, on the authority of the master mechanic of the line, who had the experiments in charge, that the appliance completely solved the triple problem of the comfort of passengers, in freeing them from the annoyance of smoke, soot and cinders, of prevailing fires from engine sparks along the road, and of the use of open cars for the transportation of combustibles of great bulk. The invention promises to prove of more than ordinary importance.

NEARLY all the New York papers abuse Secretary FISH, of the State Department, because he does not at once plunge the country into a war with Spain concerning the *Virginius* affair. They seem to forget, or most probably they do not know, that the Constitution confers upon Congress the power of declaring war. Neither Secretary FISH nor the President can declare war until authorized by Congress to do so, and the commission of any act of war by either would be as unconstitutional as a declaration of war. One of the charges against GRANT, made and dwelt upon by SUMNER, SCHURZ, and others, was that the President had committed an act of war against Hayti without authority of Congress; and, although the facts did not justify the charge, the case is not without interest, as showing how careful the President and Secretary of State are compelled to be in order to avoid trenching upon the powers of Congress in all cases of international difficulties. The acts of the Cuban government are bad enough and horrible enough to justify extreme action on the part of Congress; but the President and Secretary of State having no power to blow the island out of water until Congress acts, have wisely confined themselves to the work of preparation.

The Money Trouble Cannot Last Forever.

A correspondent, well informed as to money movements, whose letter is before us, expresses the belief that there will be an abundance of currency in all the channels of trade within sixty days. We present this opinion without further comment than this: That the writer is in a position, and has the capacity, which should enable him to form a good judgment. But if in sixty days, what is in the way of shortening the term to thirty? The utmost influence that can be brought to bear should be exercised by everybody to keep in motion the workshops, the factories, the foundries, the mills and all other working establishments for men and women. Those who in the kindness of their hearts are contemplating enlarged bounties to benevolent institutions and other increased charities in the coming winter season, have the power to do an equally good work, in the way of preventing increased necessity for benevolence, by putting their shoulders to the wheel in another direction; by encouraging those who are inclined to keep their establishments going on full time; by discountenancing the mischievous disposition to hoard currency, and by exhibiting the firmness of their belief that the world is not coming to an end because of the collapse of certain unfortunate enterprises and unwise operations. Before a great while people will wonder why there has been so much ado about such matters, and they will then be disposed to reproach themselves for whatever agency their own individual fears and action had in permitting such a condition of affairs to come about at all.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Fun in a Name.

A writer in *Notes and Queries* has made a collection of singular names, which, if published some years ago, might have saved Dickens and Balzac some trouble. Dickens, as is well known, was very peculiar about the names of his characters, and was a month often in suiting himself. The felicity of many of them well repays the pains taken. His works are a perfect cabinet of nomenclature. Balzac was equally, if not more scrupulous. It is said that he wandered about the streets reading the signboards to find names to suit his characters. The writer in *Notes and Queries* has certainly gotten together a comical collection indeed. Here are Mr. Allfight and Mr. Appleyard; Mr. Bythesea and Mr. Bytheway—probably a forgetful gentleman—with Messrs. Baby, Barefoot, Butler, Bellhanger, Christmas, Camomile, Outbush, a florist; Cobblehick, who should be a shoemaker; Death, Deadman, Drawwater, Drinkwater, members of the temperance society, and Drinkall, who believes in Anacreon; Eyes, Eatwater, Gosling, Gray, Goose, Gotobed, Ghost, Handsomebody, Hezekiah, Hollowbread, Mackerel, Oysters, Punch and Pigeon, and these are only a smattering.

A Secret.

'Tis not in seeking,
'Tis not in endless striving,
The quest is found;—
Be still and listen:
Be still and drink the quiet
Of all around.

Not for our crying,
Not for our loud beseeching,
Will peace draw near;—
Rest with palms folded;
Rest with our eyelids fallen—
Lo! peace is here.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Chicago is threatened with a potato famine. That city must be totally unlike all others if she hasn't an abundant supply of small potatoes constantly on hand.

The best suspension of the year. That of the yellow fever in the Southwest.

Of course the country ought to do its duty in the Cuban matter even if it IS painful. But it is best to go slow.

The *World*, having helped Morrissey to carry the late election, now turns upon him and calls upon the police to suppress the faro banks and other gambling hells. And this isn't brass—it's only Marble!

The editorial columns of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* are, notwithstanding their Bourbon flavor, conducted with much spirit.

A man's possessions are just as large as his own soul. If his title deeds cover more, the surplus acres own him, not he the acres.

Out on the plains, recently, a party of hunters chased a large herd of buffaloes to the verge of a precipice, over which some sixty or seventy of the frightened beats plunged and were killed by the fall, the precipice being about seventy-five feet high.

That excellent denominational paper, the *Methodist*, now falls into line, its last issue appearing in the convenient quarto size which progressive weeklies are nearly all adopting.

Sweet eyes, lost in the distance, draw more near;
Dear hands clasp mine—clasp closer yet, I pray;
Beloved voice, O speak that I may hear;
Most precious Memory, go not away!

The brick chimneys of the San Francisco Mint are turning a beautiful green, caused by the chemical effects of the atmosphere.

How inquisitive some folks are. The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company actually want to know what becomes of its earnings, some $7,000,000 annually.

Extensive deposits of copper have been discovered in veins of unusual depth in central and western Mexico. The ores are said to be nearly or fully equal in quality to those of the Lake Superior region, and in quantity to be exhaustless.

A forward step in the new education is the endowment by a Maine judge of a feminine scholarship in one of the colleges of that State.

Santiago de Cuba, a city whose name will henceforth be heard with a shudder, was formerly the capital of Cuba. It is a fortified maritime city, and contains a population of about twenty-five thousand. It is the second city in size on the island, and is situated on the Santiago river, six miles from its mouth, on the south coast.

Carre's artificial ice machine, a valuable invention which has for some time been extensively and successfully employed in this country, is now free to all, according to a recent decision by the Commissioner of Patents.

One of the most successful farmers in Kentucky is a gentleman who has been blind since he was eight years old. His farm of two hundred acres always looks in a thriving condition. He mixes his blindness with industry and brains.

A Rochester man has been presented with a clinker produced by the burning of about $1,000,000 worth of cancelled legal tenders, national bank notes, fractional currency and internal revenue stamps.

There is a growing demand that the tariff on tea and coffee be restored. It is alleged that we are losing millions of revenue by the loss of the tax, while, strangely enough, the price of these commodities remain the same.

The working of those institutions which are known as "mercantile agencies" is to be made a subject of Parliamentary investigation in Canada.

Four complete trains of first class American railroad cars, finished in our best style, and supplied with all the known inventions for safety and comfort, are about to be introduced on one of the English railroads.

John Brigel swore in the Cincinnati United States Court that he kept on hand stock to the amount of $15,000. The United States District Attorney referred to the tax return, in which Brigel swore that his stock was under $1,000. He is called on to explain the discrepancy.

Cuba has but a little over a million inhabitants; but in 1870, despite the war, her sugar and tobacco crop was valued at $75,000,000 gold, and the amount of capital represented in the production of these two articles of export was computed at $1,000,000,000 gold.

Chicago has eighty-two miles of wooden pavement, or one mile of pavement for every fifty corn-juice fountains.

London is the political capital of an Empire of 250,000,000 souls, and it is the financial capital of the whole Anglo-Saxon race, finishing the United States. It is a curious fact that the "Revolted Colonies" are the largest customers of the "Mother Country," and the largest borrowers of London money.

There are nearly five hundred building and loan associations in Philadelphia, with an estimated total membership of fifty thousand. About seven millions of dollars are annually collected and loaned out by these private banking societies.

It is proposed that the Chicago Exposition building be rented out to sewing machine workers, a space of six feet square with motive power of the machine being allotted to each operator, and a cheap dining room being run for their benefit.

The Canada Southern Railway Company propose to charge but twenty-five cents for telegraphic dispatches from and to any point on their line. This is a move in the right direction.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Hiram Fuller, the convivial of the London *Chamber Man*, has just been enriched by a legacy of $125,000. Now he will be fuller than ever.

The erasure of Theodore Tilton's name from the membership roll of Plymouth Church has attracted the attention of other Congregational churches, which are beginning to call for a conference to discuss the question of discipline.

They talk of running Mr. Cobb for Mayor in Boston. The prohibition business is unsettled, and Mr. Cobb is decidedly opposed to being corned. It goes against the grain.

Several hundred leading citizens, of both political parties, and representing all the different professions and business interests of the city—ministers, lawyers, doctors, railroad men, manufacturers, merchants and mechanics—have signed a paper requesting Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield, (Mass.) *Republican*, to be a citizens' candidate for Mayor of the city.

The subject of a miracle in Posen, Prussia, has got himself into trouble. At a shrine of the Virgin Mary he suddenly manifested his power of speech, which he had seemingly lost while in the army. He has now been found to have been only shamming dumbness to draw a pension.

Professor Agassiz is to furnish a series of articles of a scientific character, for next year's *Atlantic Monthly*, principally on the Evolution of Life. As everybody knows, he is strenuously opposed to Darwinism, and, not having due fear of Mr. John Fiske, who recently demolished him in the *Popular Science Monthly*, he purposes to give his views on this vexed question, which just now rules the scientific and—in no small degree—the theological worlds.

An exchange says that Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the new Canadian Premier, began life as a stonemason. His mother, if alive, will tell you that he began it as a milk boy.

Think of it, the Rev. Frederic Scotson Clarke was tried at Brighton last month for assaulting his mother-in-law. Mrs. Matilda Brown, and the Rev. William White La Barte, all of the Church of England. The just judge fined him £5 for striking the preacher and only £2 for striking his mother-in-law.

Within a term that is in every recollection, the Shah and the Egyptian Viceroy, Chinese and Japanese, and other Oriental dignitaries, have issued from their seclusion and flashed upon western life. The most startling of all these events is contained in the visit that is about being paid by the Sultan to Victor Emanuel at Rome—the call of the Crescent upon the Cross.

"Jenny Wren" in Tradition.

At no very distant time it was the practice of the young men in Cork, in their holiday attire, and decorated with gay and diverse-colored ribbons, to parade the city and neighborhood on St. Stephen's Day. A furze bush, in which a wren was secured, was borne along, when, as they stopped before the principal houses, one of them recited the following lines:

"The wren, the wren, the king of all birds,
Was caught St. Stephen's Day in a furze;
Although he's little, his family's great;
Then, pray, kind gentlefolks, give him a *trate*.

Open flew the gates, and the attendants, if not the bird, were received with the utmost hospitality. This practice was founded on two singular traditions. One was that when the birds wished for a king it was resolved that royalty should be conferred on the one that rose highest in the air, when a wren rose aloft while an eagle was descending, perched on his back, and thus bore off the prize. The other was, that in one of the rebellions, a party of royalists, worn out with fatigue, were sleeping one night in a secluded valley, and just when the enemy had come within gunshot, a wren tapped with its bill three times on the drum and startled the sentinel, who aroused the rest to a determined and victorious repulse.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Resignation of Bishop Cummins—Ritualistic Question in the Episcopal Church.

The following circular letter announces the resignation for the causes given of the Rt. Rev. George David Cummins, Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocese of Kentucky. Bishop Cummins has been known in the Episcopal Church as one of the prominent teachers of that division of the communion commonly known as "Low Church." He was consecrated to the Episcopacy in 1866, and assigned as an assistant to Bishop Smith, of Kentucky. Previous to his consecration he was rector of St. Peter's church, Baltimore.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1873.

To the Right Reverend, Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Kentucky:

RT. REV. AND DEAR BISHOP—Under a solemn sense of duty, and in the fear of God, I have to tell you that I am about to retire from the work in which I have been engaged for the last seven years in the Diocese of Kentucky, and thus to sever the relations which have existed so happily and harmoniously between us during that time.

It is due to you and to my many dear friends in the Diocese of Kentucky and elsewhere, that I should state clearly the causes which have led me to this determination.

1. First, then, you well know how heavy has been the trial of having to exercise my office in certain churches in the Diocese of Kentucky where the services are conducted so as to symbolize and to teach the people doctrines subversive of the "truth as it is in Jesus," and as it was maintained and defended by the reformers of the sixteenth century.

On each occasion that I have been called upon to officiate in those churches I have been most painfully impressed by the conviction that I was sanctioning and indorsing by my presence and official acts the dangerous errors symbolized by the services customary in ritualistic churches.

I can no longer by my participation in such services be "a partaker of other men's sins," and must clear my own soul of all complicity in such errors.

2. I have lost all hope that this system of error now prevailing so extensively in the Church of England, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, can be or will be eradicated by any action of the authorities of the Church Legislative or Executive. The only remedy, in my judgment, is the judicious yet thorough revision of the prayer book, eliminating from it all that gives countenance, directly or indirectly, to the whole system of Sacerdotalism and Ritualism—a revision after the model of that recommended by the commission appointed in England under Royal authority in 1689, and whose work was indorsed by the great names of Burnet, Patrick, Tillotson and Stillingfleet, and others of the Church of England—a blessed work, which failed, alas! to receive the approval of Convocation, but was taken up afterwards by the fathers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and embodied in the prayer book of 1785, which they set forth and recommended for use in this country.

I propose to return to that prayer book sanctioned by William White, and to tread in the steps of that saintly man as he acted from 1785 to 1789.

3. One other reason for my present action remains to be given. On the last day of the late Conference of the Evangelical Alliance I participated in the celebration of the Lord's Supper by invitation in the Rev. Dr. John Hall's church, in the city of New York, and united with Dr. Hall, Dr. William Arnot, of Edinburgh, and Professor Dorner, of Berlin, in that precious feast. It was a practical manifestation of the real unity of "the blessed company of all faithful people" whom God hath knit together in one communion and fellowship in the mystical body of His Son Jesus Christ."

The results of that participation have been such as to prove to my mind that such a step cannot be taken by one occupying the position I now hold without sadly disturbing the peace and harmony of "this Church," and that an inquiring law influence for good over a large portion of the same Church, very many of whom are within our own diocese.

As I cannot surrender the right and privilege this to meet my fellow-Christians of other churches around the table of our dear Lord, I must take my place where I can do so without alienating those of my own household of faith.

I therefore leave the communion in which I have labored in the sacred ministry for over twenty-eight years, and transfer my work and office to another sphere of labor. I have an earnest hope and confidence that a basis for the union of all Evangelical Christendom can be found in a communion which shall retain the true Primitive Episcopacy and a pure Scriptural Liturgy, with a fidelity to the doctrine of justification by faith only—*articulus stantis vel cadentis ecclesiæ*—a position towards which the best old Catholics in Europe are rapidly tending, and which has already taken a definite form in the "Church of Jesus" in Mexico.

To this blessed work I devote the remaining years of life, content, if I can only see the dawn of that blessed day of the Lord.

I am, dear Bishop, faithfully yours in Christ,
GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS.

My address for the present will be No. 2 Bible House, New York.

Masculine Disadvantages.

Some one has been writing on masculine disadvantages, and points to the experiences of a schoolboy as illustrative of the fact. "Can he," says this writer, "dodge his calculus by complaining of a sick headache, and breakfasting on toast and tea in bed? Can he slide over his untranslated Virgil by putting on a new coat, his most bewitching cravat, and curling his hair, and looking down when the grumpy old Prof. crawls at him? Can tearful eyes and quivering lips at a sale of two coppers do in his case for a Lucubden correspondence? Then look at the partial by shown the sweet girl graduates. The reporters rhapsodize over their graceful bows, their 'queenliness,' their 'musical voices,' and give a resorted all part or two to their inaudible little platitudes; and in the next day's paper figure some 'bright particular star' in the sparkling essays. Nobody dilates on the 'mujesty,' the 'kingliness,' the 'Apollo-like charms,' of the young gentlemen graduates. They stand up there and bravely address the audience occasions all the time, to the very center of their beings, that their hands are big and red, that there is one long bone in that stark wrist, that you can't find those coat-sleeves will 'pull up.'"

A series of experiments, instituted to test the average loss in weight by drying, shows that corn loses one-fifth and wheat one-fourteenth by the process. From this the statement is made that farmers will make more by selling unhusked corn in the fall at 70 cents, than the following summer at $1 00 per bushel, and that wheat at $1 32 in December is equal to $1 50 for the same wheat in the June following.

Medical Bobbles.

Columns would be required to enumerate the medical bubbles that have risen to the surface and burst since Hostetter's Stomach Bitters became the standard tonic of the Western Hemisphere. Boasts the most extravagant, fabrications the most preposterous, cant the most sickening, have in turn been employed to bolster up the worthless preparations that have from time to time been introduced, in the hope of dividing the field with that famous vegetable remedy. Signal failure has been the lot of each and all. The reputation of the Bitters as a preventive of epidemics, a stomachic, an invigorant, a general restorative, and a specific for indigestion, bilious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, paroxysmal fevers, and all complaints to which the more sensitive sex are exclusively liable, is established upon the sound basis of more than twenty years' experience, and can no more be shaken by the clap-trap nostrums of unscientific pretenders than the everlasting hills by the winds that rustle through their dells.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S

Panic Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

COMMENCING

Thursday, November 13th

THIS SALE FOR

CASH ONLY!

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street,

BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL SEASON, 1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Genis' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department.
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines to each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79

Market Street.

THE NEW IMPROVED

Remington Sewing Machine

AWARDED

The "Medal for Progress,"

AT VIENNA, 1873,

The HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" Awarded at the Exposition.

No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—A *New Invention*, THOROUGHLY TESTED, and secured by Letters Patent.

2.—It Makes a *Perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, on all kinds of Goods.

3.—It is LIGHT, SMOOTH, NOISELESS and RAPID—best combination of qualities.

4.—DURABLE—Many of our *first sewers* without Repairs.

5.—*Will do all varieties of Work* and *Fancy Stitching* in a superior manner.

6.—Is *Not Easily Managed* by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and the machine is threaded without passing thread through holes.

7.—DESIGN—Simple, Strong and Durable, forming the stitch *without* the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Levers Arms. Has the *Automatic Drop Feed*, which insures *uniform length of stitch* in any goods. Has *our new Thread Controller*, which allows easy removal of goods in bar and prevents *tangle* to thread.

8.—CONSTRUCTION most *correct* and FINISHED. It is manufactured by the *most skilful* and *experienced* mechanics of the celebrated REMINGTON ARMORY, Ilion, N.Y.

Address

CARSON BROS.,

49 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

FOR AGENCIES.

No. 110 Market St

The attention of Wholesale Buyers is respectfully invited to our

Stock of Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Fancy Goods and Trimmings.

All of which we offer at Eastern Prices.

C. Yeager & Co.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL THE

LITTLE DETECTIVE!

A useful article for seeing what is going on without looking directly at it.

POLICEMEN

Use them thus: They stand around the corner close to the building, and direct their attention up the street through the Little Detective. From a chamber window they can

OBSERVE WHAT IS GOING ON

In the house opposite. For observing the movements in Street Cars, Churches, Theaters, &c.,

Of any person or persons you may wish to. Merchants can see their clerks' movements in any part of the store.

FOR SALE AT

Arizona Diamond Store

PITTSBURGH.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

EXTRAORDINAY DRAWING

Of December 18, 1873 ONLY 16,000 TICKETS.

6, or Prize to every Seven Tickets.

2,097 Prizes amounting to $1,200,000
1 Prize of 500,000
1 Prize of 100,000
1 Prize of 50,000
2 Prizes, each of 25,000
4 Prizes, each of 10,000
10 Prizes, each of 5,000
473 Prizes, each of 500

Circulars with full information sent FREE. Tickets for sale and prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty street, New York. 17th

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING & NON-CONDUCTING CEMENT

STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES FOR COVERING

IMPROVED. WARRANTED.

W. C. CHILDS & CO., 133 WOOD ST.

MANUFACTURERS. PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.... $778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, and declared and paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. on deposits for the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Reading, J. L. Graham, A. B. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Fetterman, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Haller, Solicitor.

FALL STYLES

SILK HATS!

Broadway and Trade Styles.

Fur, Cassimere and Wool

HATS.

SILK, CLOTH AND FUR

CAPS.

Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.

R. H. PALMER,

151 WOOD ST.

P. S.—Now Goods Received Daily.

GEORGE STAMM,

Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.

Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.

Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

DRY GOODS.

MONDAY, Nov. 17th, 1873,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPECIALTIES.

At 18 3-4c, Black Poplins.

At 25c, Black Poplins, extra value.

At 25c, Black Alpacas.

At 30c, Black Alpacas.

At 25c, Colored Alpacas.

At 12 1-2c, Dress Goods.

At 10c, Dark Dress Goods.

At $3 00, Felt Suits.

At $1 60, Cheney Bro.'s best Black American Silk,

With a full Stock in every Department.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny

GREAT SALE

OF

Black Alpacas!

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Prices to Suit the Times.

The Best Bargain of the Season.

Having purchased the entire Importation of one of the best makes of Black Alpacas in the market at an immense reduction, we will offer for a few weeks the following astonishing Bargains:

BEST MOHAIR ALPACAS

The 50c quality - at 35c.
The 65c quality - at 50c.
The 75c quality - at 60c.
The 87c quality - at 65c.
The $1 00 quality - at 75c.

This is a two-fold reduction. We guarantee the goods to be as represented. We will sell as Good an Alpaca for 35c as can be bought elsewhere for 50c; as good an Alpaca for 50c as can be bought elsewhere for 65c; and so on through the list.

We have nearly 50,000 Yards of the Goods, and we are determined to put them at a price that will move the goods rapidly. Call and see them.

A. W. ERWIN & Co

Nos. 172 and 174

Federal St, Allegheny,

AND

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS.

THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.

TO *Cash Buyers* OF

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL

Bargains

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL - 1873.

CARPETS!

The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes,

A CHOICE LINE OF

DRUGGETS,

By the Piece or in Patterns.

A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.

The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER BELTING.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P

COAL.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, a point Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily.

Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddock's field Gas Coal Co.

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,
BANKERS,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 17, 1873.

It is questioned whether it be expedient to report the condition of monetary matters as we see them and believe to be their true bearing, and thus place the public in full possession of the facts as we have them, or to select the bright and reject the sombre colors to form only picture with the hope of thus encouraging the weak and strengthening the doubting.

The facts as they appear to-day are such as to warrant the statement that the money is more abundant than it was at the close of the week. The worst features of the local disruptions from which we were suffering have passed, and there are no indications that any institutions which have so far weathered the storm will be compelled to go down.

The weak institutions and those whose line of business made them peculiarly liable to a strain upon their strength have succumbed temporarily or permanently.

The banks are carrying over the maturing paper of their own customers where it cannot be met, but are applying a rigid rule of payment in full or of partial reduction to all paper which has not some special claim upon them, holding as a rod the terrors of the Bankrupt Court, which operates in fourteen days from the maturity of the obligation if not paid, over such as are indisposed or unable to fulfil their engagements. Yet, to their credit be it stated, we hear of no excessive rates of interest being charged by any of them.

On the street, where borrower and lender are brought into contact only through their brokers, the rates are entirely a matter of arrangement between the parties, and governed to-day often by the necessities of the borrower, the formula of the lender seeming to be that which governed young Ralph Nickelby in his school boy "dickering," which was "two pence for half penny" from the time of making the loan till pocket money day, be that sooner or later. However, as we do not yet out of the woods, it will not do to crow too loudly, though a cheerful cackle over the few grains of comfort to be picked up on the street may be indulged in.

—Funding coupons has become quite fashionable among the railroad companies. All the plans are alike in that they ask bondholders to accept scrip or an income bond in place of cash for one or more coupons. But the proposed plans differ very materially in their details. One company asks its bondholders to surrender four coupons to its treasurer, and receive an income bond in lieu of them. By accepting this plan the bondholder is cut off entirely from all his claims until after the first day of payment (should it occur) of the first coupon still attached to the bond, and even then he has not been full justice to the bondholder. And a railroad company that cannot offer better terms than these should be carefully examined into. At least so it seems to us—and bondholders cannot be blamed for not hastily accepting such a proposition.

But when the company asks the bondholder to place his coupons in the hands of some independent trustee, whose duty it shall be to see that the income shall not be misapplied, and who shall return the coupons to any bona fide owner who may call for them, with the interest on the bond, then the bondholder should ask only the question, how valuable is this property, and will it suffer the management, and the interest for the present on the income bonds, and in the future on all its bonds? If there seems to be no chance that either of these things can be done then, it seems to us the road had better be turned over to the bondholders for better or for worse.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street:

November 17, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	Even'g.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Canton	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Western Union	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Quicksilver	19	19	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Pacific Mail	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Adams Express	57	57	57	57	57	57
Wells-Fargo Ex	64	64	64	64	64	64
American Express	57	57	57	57	57	57
United States Ex	46	46	46	46	46	46
New York Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Erie	40½	40¾	41	41¼	41¼	41¼
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	93	93	93	93	93	93
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132	132	132
Lake Shore	93	93	93	93	93	93
Ft. Wayne	133	133	133	133	133	133
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Toledo & Wabash	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Toledo, Wabash & Western	71	71	71	71	71	71
Chicago & Rock Island	109	109	109	109	109	109
Chicago & Northwestern	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
do preferred	89	89	89	89	89	89
Rock Island	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
St. Paul	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
St. Paul preferred	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Wabash	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Fort Wayne	133	133	133	133	133	133
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
Chicago and Alton	90	90	90	90	90	90
do preferred	98	98	98	98	98	98
Boston, Hartford and Erie	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Hartford and Erie	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½

*Ex-dividend.

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g.
1881	114½	114½	114½
1881, coupons	114½	114½	114½
1865	113¾	113¾	113¾
1864	110	110	110
1865	110	110	109
1865, new	112¾	112¾	112¾
1867	113¾	113¾	113¾
1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
10-40s, coupons	108¼	108¼	107¾
Currency 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾
New 5s	103¾	103	103
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessees	70	70	70
Tennessees, new	68½	70	70
South Carolina, June	8	8½	8½
South Carolina, April			9
Missouri 6s	86½	87	87

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. Central	64½	Central Trans	31½
Reading	93½	Northern Pacific	50
Oil Creek	18	P., C. & St. L. bonds	69½
Lehigh Nav.	37½	Ary Valley 7-30s	88
Penn. Scrip	95¾		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, November 17, 1873. }

This morning the market in all branches of trade ruled very dull, everybody feeling disposed to sell but no one evincing a desire to buy. Business remained in the same condition until towards noon, when it rallied a little, and in the afternoon it took a spurt and before evening a considerable amount of trade was transacted. There were more sales made to-day for cash than at the same time last week. There was a better feeling than was anticipated, and to-day everything indicated a better trade during the coming week than was done last week.

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

Apples, bbls	110
Flour, bbls	2,339
Potatoes, bush	1,466
Bacon, pieces	9,884
Butter, lbs	1,200
Bacon, sides	11,000
Cheese, lbs	38

Below will be found both wholesale prices for the various articles enumerated, unless otherwise stated:

ALES—Trade dull with nothing like the demand brewers would like to see. We quote: X, $5 @ bbl; XX, $6; pointer, $7; India pale, $7; Burton ale, $8; Lager ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals., $22 50@24; obls, 44 gals, $12 50@14; bbls, 32 gals, $9; 50@10; 25 gals, $6; 50@7; bottled, $2 75; Guinness and Younger's stout, $2 75; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 @ doz; Cashell, Hazard & Low's Belfast ginger ale, $3 @ per doz.

ASHES—Prices unchanged. Soda ash, common, 4c; do refined, 5c; saleratus, chrate, 4½@5c; arsenic, 5c; pot ash, 9c; pearl ash, 10c; block ash, 4½@5c.

BEANS, DRIED—Trade quiet and prices light, with a fair inquiry for a good article, and sales are made at 62½@65c @ gallon, according to quantity wanted.

BRANDY—In moderate request. We can quote new at $2 @ gallon for pure unused brandy; $2 50 @ bushel, according to quality and purchasers.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Prices remain unchanged as follows: 1 lb cans $1 60; 2½ lb cans $3; 5 lb cans $5; 10 lb wooden boxes $9 @ lb.

BROOMS—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 8's $3 50 @ doz; No. 6, $3 25 @ doz; No. 4, $3 @ doz; No. 3, $2 50 @ doz; No. 2, $2 @ doz; No. 1, $1 75 @ doz: No. 1 Shakers, $3 50 @ doz; No. 2 Shakers, $3 @ doz.

BROOM CORN—There is not an active demand to report. The supply is not large but fully up to the wants of buyers. We quote green at 5@6c; good hurl 10c; red tip 4c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There was a better demand for choice buckwheat, but not enough supply fully equal to the inquiry. It can be quoted as to quality at 4@4½c per lb.

BACON—We quote: hams, extra sugar cured, @ lb, 13c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, @ lb, 9@c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, @ lb, 13@c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, @ lb, 15@c; boneless hams, sugar cured, @ doz, $7 50; breast shoulders, @ lb, 8c; clear sides, @ lb, 9@c; clear ribb sides, @ lb, 9c; clear sides, @ lb, 9@c. Mess pork, @ bbl, $16 50@17 00; mess pork, in packs, @ lb, 9c; refined for summer use, in barrels, @ lb, 9c; refined for summer use, in kegs, 9½c; refined, for spring use, in barrels, @ lb, 9½c; refined in 5 lb caddies, @ lb, 10c; refined in 5 lb caddies, @ lb, 11c; refined in 3 lb caddies, @ lb, 11½c; refined in 5 lb pails, @ lb, 12c. Ham sausage, @ lb, 10c.

BUTTER—There is a fair supply offering for the different grades, but prices and the whole market are chaos related to speculate in large quantities. The feeling is decidedly weak and downward tending, with sales of choice roll at 32@33c @ lb; packed butter 30@32c @ lb; medium packed 26@28c @ lb.

CANDLES, OIL—Jobbers report trade remarkably dull, while the wholesale dealers complain of very moderate business. We can quote, f. o. b. at the works by the car load, as follows: sperm oil, 70c @ gallon; in a retail way from store the usual advance is obtained.

CHEESE—While the market here is hot what might be called brisk, jobbers are taking advantage of the present mild season to lay in a sufficient stock to carry them through the winter. The present receipts of Ohio factory show a more marked improvement in the manufacture than was exhibited last year. The following are quoted as follows: New York factory, 15c @ lb; Young America 18c; prime New York Goshen, 16c @ lb; Ohio factory, in round lots, at 13½@14c for August make, and 14@14½c for September make, in a jobbing way 16c. There is a fair inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and Swettzer quoted at 16@18c @ lb each.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We have no change to note in prices. The demand is not large, but the supply is fully equal. We can quote at $3 per case of 4 doz. packages.

CORN MEAL—Is in but moderate request, with liberal supplies to meet the wants of buyers. Prices are unchanged at $5 per ton to a small way from store, if the meal is bolted, $1 60 per bbl can be obtained.

CIDER—Is coming in more freely. The demand, as yet, is limited some lots on sale are quiet active, while others present considerable tameness. Dealers are holding it at $7@8 per bbl.

CASHAW GOODS—The market is well supplied with everything that the trade desires. Both foreign and domestic goods are well put up this season and buyers report very little leakage, if any. Our prices given below are firmly adhered to, and dealers can purchase by them. We quote: 2 lbs blackberries, @ 2 lbs red cherries, $3 00; 2 lbs green gages, $3 75; 2 lbs peaches, $3 50; 2 lbs damson plums, $3 50; 2 lbs pineapples, $3 75; 2 lbs quinces, $3 25; 2 lbs strawberries, $3 50; 2 lbs blueberries, $2 50; 2 lbs lima beans, $3 00; 2 lbs string beans, $2 00; 2 lbs Winslow's corn, @ doz, $3 00; 2 lbs sugar corn, $2 75; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 lbs green peas, $3 00; 2 lbs succotash, $3 00; 3 lbs tomatoes, $2 40; 3 lbs pumpkins, $2 50; 1 lb California salmon, $2; 2 lbs California salmon, $4 50; 1 lb spiced salmon, $1 00; 1 lb fresh lobsters, $2 75; 2 lbs fresh lobsters, $3 75; 1 lb Cove oysters, $1 15@1 40; 2 lbs Cove oysters, $2 @ doz; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $1 75; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $2 75; tomato catsup, pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, pints, $3 25; Halford sauce, quarts, $6 00; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 50; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 00; English cauliflower, pints, $3 50; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 00; English cabbage, pints, $3 50; English cabbage, quarts, $6 00; English walnuts, pints, $1 50; English pearl barley, pints, $1 50; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $3 25; English gherkins, quarts, $6 50; English Mofussil pickles, pints, $4 50; CRACKERS—Prices unchanged for stock of 4 kinds. There is a very good demand at present, and we quote as follows: Lemon nasau 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; soda crackers 7c; water crackers 9c; oyster crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 5c @ lb.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8½@9c for prime. Dark lard, for lard oil, 7c @ lb.

CEMENTS—Have undergone no change in prices, and we continue to quote as follows: Louisville $2 25@2 50; Phœnix $3 25@3 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $1 60@1 75; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is not large, while the supply is fairly equal to the wants of buyers. We quote: apples 8@9c per lb; dried peaches 10@12c per lb.

EGGS—There is not the brisk trade for fresh eggs at present that was looked for. The supply is ample. The supply is only moderate while the receipts of limed eggs have been on the increase. We can quote 24@25c for fresh and 22@23c per doz for limed.

FISH—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: Extra No. 1 mess mackerel, $25; No. 1 mess mackerel, $23; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $28; No 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $19; No 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No 2 shore mackerel, $17; No 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No 3 mackerel, $11; No 3 mackerels, $10; split Labrador herring, $5 50@; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; trout, $6 50@7 00; pickerel, $5 50@6 00; medium Georges codfish, $6 50@7 00; pickled codfish, $6 50@7 00; No 1 pickled shad, $18 00@20 00; No 1 pickled salmon, $22 00@24 00; pickled trout, $6 50@7 00; pickled herring, $5 00@6 00 @ box.

FEATHERS—There is little or nothing doing and can be quoted at 75@80c for No 2's; No 2 O, 40@75c as to quantity and quality.

FLOUR—Trade was quite animated to-day, with a number of buyers in town. The general tone of the flour market inclined to advance in prices, and we can look for a change in prices in a day or two, perhaps to-morrow, in Chicago we note that holders are asking an advance of 10c, but buyers grumble at the advance asked. This advance has been taken to keep in sympathy with the advance asked in grain there. To-day we learned of a sale in this city of 100 bbls Illinois spring wheat flour at $6 25 @ bbl. Prices to-day remained unchanged but very firm. The following were the ruling prices at which sold country to-day:

State amber wheat	$5 25@5 50
State red wheat	7 25@8 00
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Fancy Kentucky red wheat	7 50@7 75
Wisconsin Spring wheats	6 50@7 25
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 00@7 50
Iowa flour	5 25@5 50

GRAIN—Our merchants are watching the Chicago grain market very closely, as they fix their prices here in sympathy with those of Chicago. The market there is reported by wire as being very active, and we note a considerable advance in corn and wheat, by reference to our quotations dealers will see that we have made a slight advance. There was quite a brisk inquiry throughout the day, and if there is any increase in the demand we may look for a further advance. We quote: Red winter wheat, 1 45@1 50; barley, $1 60@1 70; prime white oats, 47@48c; mixed oats, 43@45c; shelled corn, 57@58c; ear corn, 58@60c @ bushel.

To-day we learned of the following transactions in grain:

1 car No 1 barley, in elevator	$1 50
2 cars extra sample barley, in elevator	1 45
1 car two-rowed barley, in elevator	1 48
1 car white oats, in elevator	46
1 car No 2 white oats, in elevator	44
2 cars mixed oats, in elevator	41¾
1 car ear corn	58
2 cars high mixed corn, in elevator	57

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Oats, sacks	3,256
Wheat, sacks	850
Corn, sacks	1,200
Oil, Cake, sacks	600

GROCER'S MARKET—Trade to-day was about divided, and while some houses were doing a moderate business during one part of the day others were doing nothing, and vice versa. We can only say that nothing new to offer to-day, unless it is that sugars are more firmer than they were on Saturday, with a further advance on our last quotations. The feeling in the East in raw sugars continues very firm, with the impression prevailing in Baltimore and New York that if gold advances any higher that we may look for a further increase in prices. The following are the present ruling quotations:

SUGARS—Cuba, 9½c; prime, 10½c; granulated, 11¾c; powdered, 11¾c; A, 10½c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10½c; yellow C, 9½c; dark yellow C, 9½c.

SYRUPS—Cuba, 35@37½c; sugar house, 30@32½c; Orleans, 40@45c; Sugar House, 40@45c; Golden Drip, 45c; Chemical, 37½c; Diamond, 37½c; Crystal, 37½c; Excelsior, 37½c; Penn, 37½c; Ohio, 37½c; Crescent, 37½c; Lion, 37½c; Eagle, 37½c; Keystone, 37½c; Pittsburgh, 37½c; Iron City, 37½c; Duquesne, 37½c; Monongahela, 37½c; Allegheny, 37½c; Golden, 37½c; Silver, 37½c; Empire, 37½c; Standard

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, November 17, 1873.

	Cents.
Copeland & Co., A. B., Parnassus, Pa.	3
Dilworth, Mrs. Jno. S., West Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Kilmartin, Jno. S., Port Perry, Pa.	3
Kerr, Dr. P. M., McLeary, Pa.	3
Lea, Wm. S., Dansville, N. Y.	3
Sheenan, Jr., John, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Soars, Mrs. J. New York	3
Thompson, James, Detroit, Mich.	3
Udick, Henry, Smith's Ferry, Pa.	3

E. C. NEALEY, P. M.

Keystone Bank Election.

The stockholders of the Keystone Bank held their annual election yesterday, which resulted in the choice of the following directors: Henry J. Lynch, Francis Sellers, Joseph N. Anderson, William H. Hamilton, John G. Stephenson, Andrew Lyons, Alex Murdoch.

A Thief Captured in Allegheny.

A man giving his name as Peter Herman, with several aliases, was arrested by the Allegheny police yesterday as a suspicious character. In his possession were found two overcoats, three pairs of pants, a silver watch and thirteen dollars in money, together with seven pawn tickets. Mr. Bechtold of the Broadway saloon, claims one of the overcoats, and a colored man claims the watch. A hearing will be had in the case to-day.

The Old Monitor Manayunk.

In the East many of our navy yards are actively engaged in making ready for active service steamers, sloops of war, and monitors, in the event of anticipated complications with Spain. Perhaps it is not generally known that the monitor Ajax now lies in the dry dock at the Philadelphia navy yard, is no less than the old Manayunk, and was built in this city during the late war, at the south end of the Monongahela bridge, by Messrs. Snowden & Mason, of Brownsville, Pa. If she goes into active service, we trust she will do credit to the city which gave her birth.

Encroaching Upon the Sidewalks.

The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decree of the Court of Common Pleas, enjoining Robert Arthurs, Esq., from obstructing the sidewalk on Sixth street, by projecting the columns of his new iron front building twenty-one inches beyond the line of his lot. Mr. Arthurs had obtained the permission of Councils, a special ordinance having been passed for the purpose. Mrs. Mary B. Laughlin, the owner of an adjoining lot, filed a bill in equity setting forth that she was greatly injured in consequence of the encroachment upon the sidewalk, the projecting columns cutting off the view and obstructing the light from her building, and, also that Councils had no power to pass ordinances authorizing to individuals the use and occupancy of any part of the public streets. The Court below granted the injunction, and the Supreme Court has affirmed the decree, which will necessitate the removal of the projecting columns. This is a very important decision, and one which we hope will prevent similar encroachments hereafter. Architectural improvements and ornamental display are not only commendable but desirable in a great and progressive city like ours, but they should not be indulged at the expense of the surrender of any part of the public highways, already too narrow and contracted, in many parts of the old city, for the amount of business and travel upon them. The practice of occupying four feet of the sidewalk, for arrears of entrance ways to the basements of many of our modern buildings, is of doubtful legality, and if not interrupted will soon curtail the width of pavements, to that extent, for entire squares. There is not a street in the city that can spare four feet from its sidewalks, without serious detriment, and yet this space is being taken by nearly every lot owner who puts up a substantial warehouse or storeroom.

The Edgewood Railroad Case.

Among the cases decided in the Supreme Court, yesterday, was that of the Edgewood Railroad Company's appeal from the decree of the District Court, enjoining the company from proceeding with the construction of their road over lands of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and also over lands of Mr. James Kelly. It will be remembered that during last summer the corporators of the company entered upon certain lands, near Edgewood station, for the purpose of constructing their road to coal lands owned by them. The company was organized under the general railroad law, and entered upon the lands as the property of James Kelly. The corporators of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb claimed, in a portion of the lands, and filed a bill in equity in the District Court, to restrain the company from proceeding with their work. Upon hearing before Judge Kirkpatrick, it appeared that the complainants had an equitable title to the property claimed by them, but no deed had been executed. A preliminary injunction was granted. The company then ceased operations on that part of the route covered by the injunction, but continued to excavate on other lands of Mr. Kelly. A bill was then filed by Mr. Kelly, and an injunction granted as prayed for. The railway company, through their counsel, Messrs. Hampton, Dalzell, Acheson & Woods, took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the case was fully argued several weeks since. The Court, in its decision yesterday, dissolved the injunction granted by Judge Stowe on the 8th inst. The Mayor states that as no petition or application containing any facts or allegations against his official conduct, requiring an answer from him can be found, he must assume that the order emanating from the Court was procured upon ex parte statements, whether true or false, without notice to respondent. He denies having in his possession any informations that ought to have been returned to the Court, and in this connection cites the fact that within but a few years past, certain acts were passed requiring him to return informations, but as soon as the evil and unjust effects thereof, were understood, they were promptly repealed. The Mayor further says that the schedule referred to makes no public the existence of informations made against parties charged with every grade of crime, who so far have escaped or avoided arrest, and of such complaints the public should be informed. No one but the magistrate, his clerk, the prosecutor and the officer having the warrant should have any knowledge of the information, until the party charged with the crime be arrested. Publications made in many cases, and the publication of the schedule referred to, is and has been a reckless interference with the ends of justice. There being no specific complaints, the Mayor can only make a general denial of having done any willful wrong officially. Certainly he has never knowingly compounded or compromised with any felony, although he has been compelled to discharge parties guilty of crimes for want of sufficient evidence against them. In many instances because of the, impossibility of holding prosecutors for their appearance at Court, he has been fully satisfied of the guilt of the parties tried, and upon existing and proper evidence, convicted them summarily as "professional thieves" on the application of the prosecutor, the heaviest penalties the laws would admit. Again, it often happens that informations are rushed in taken, charging parties with offenses in which, upon investigation being made, it would be ascertained that there was in reality no criminal offense committed. In such cases the charge would be withdrawn, or the prosecuting clerk charged. The Mayor, therefore, prays that the rule be discharged. The case will probably come up for argument during the present week.

CONTESTED ASSESSMENTS.

Property Determined Opposition to Payment for a Sewer.

Yesterday morning, fixed for the hearing of appeals before the Board of Viewers, from the assessment for the cost of constructing the sewer from the Diamond by the way of Diamond alley, Liberty and Fourth streets, attracted a large attendance at City Hall, and much opposition was manifested. The owners of property on Fourth street, formerly Liberty county. The names under which the cases were presented were first, and announced to the Board that it was their intention to resist the payment of any assessments until legal remedies were exhausted. The sewer was constructed along Fourth street, but the property holders claim they not only did not ask for it, but that a new sewer was not needed, as they had already paid for a sewer on that thoroughfare that answered every purpose. They assert further that the locating of the sewer along that street named was simply a job, and that if the object had been as claimed, to secure drainage for the Diamond and market buildings, it would have been attained by taking the sewer to the rear of the Post Office, on Fifth street, late Pitt street, which was not provided with such a convenience.

The property holders stated their position in a manner that cannot be misunderstood, and J. H. Bailey, Esq., in behalf of himself and others, demanded the right to introduce testimony to show that a sewer was not needed on Fourth street.

The members of the Board contended that they had nothing to do with the question of necessity. Their duty was simply to ascertain whether there were any errors in the number of feet front charged to the different property holders, and if errors were found to make the proper corrections.

Mr. Bailey contended that the notices sent to persons interested clearly stated that testimony would be heard on disputed points, and that it was clearly the duty of the Board to afford an opportunity for presenting any evidence that could be produced.

Mr. Nimick took occasion to set forth the grivances complained of by the property holders on Fourth street. He claimed that the new sewer was not needed, that it had been constructed despite the protest of those who were now called upon to pay the cost. He stated that the shortest route would have been by way of Fifth street, and that by adopting it, a street not supplied would have been provided with a sewer. Why Fifth street was not selected the Fourth street property holders could not imagine. The same views were expressed by other gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. Wm. Bakewell, Holmes, J. Dalzell, Hon. H. W. Williams and others. Finally the Board decided to hear evidence on the points raised, and fixed next Monday morning at ten o'clock for the purpose.

It is altogether probable that the case will be taken to Court for final settlement.

THE BOILER TESTS.

The Character of the Boilers to be Experimented Upon—The Objects Aimed At.

The Commission appointed to make experiments and inquiries into the causes of steam boiler explosions, will hold a meeting at the Steamboat Inspectors' office, in the Custom House, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., and, on the following day, will commence making experiments on three new boilers that are now in position at the experimental grounds, on Munhall's farm, near the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway.

The boilers to be experimented on are of the usual type of the Western steamboat boiler. They are twenty-four feet long by forty inches in diameter. Two of them are made of iron plates, and one of homogeneous plates. One of the iron boilers, and the steel boiler, have been constructed in the manner prescribed by the steamboat Act of 1871, by which twenty per cent. additional pressure of steam is allowed over the ordinarily constructed boiler, viz: all of the rivet holes drilled (instead of being punched) and the side seam double riveted. The other boiler was made in the ordinary way—the rivet holes being punched, and side seams single riveted. The mode of testing, will be to increase the pressure of steam pressure until the boiler explodes, or some part of it gives way.

The object of these tests is to ascertain—

First. The difference between the strength between the steel and iron boilers, both being constructed in the same manner.

Second. The difference between the drilled and double riveted, and the punched and single riveted, and

Third. To ascertain the difference in the strength of the different parts of the boiler.

The act of Congress above named allows one-sixth of the tensile strength of the plates for the working pressure of steam; but, it other parts of the boiler are found to be materially weaker than the tensile strength of the plates, then such weak parts should be made stronger.

Regular trains leave the passenger depot, 220 Larson street, at 8 and 11 o'clock, a. m. On Wednesday, the 19th a special train will leave at 9:30 A. M.

Mortuary Reports.

Below we give the mortuary reports of the two cities for the week ending November 15th:

Dr. Snively, Physician of Pittsburgh, reports the total number of deaths as 58. Of this number 41 were males, and 17 females: all white. Of the males, 12 were married, one a widower and 27 single; of the females 3 were married, 13 single, and 1 a widow. Of the total number, 17 males and 9 females were natives of Pittsburgh, 5 males and 2 females natives of other ports of the United States, 3 males were natives of England, 5 males and 3 females natives of Germany, and 10 males and 2 females natives of Ireland.

The report of officer Smith, of Allegheny, shows that there were 20 deaths in that city during the week, being an increase of six over the previous week. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 8; from one to five, 1; from twenty to thirty, 2; from thirty to forty, 2; from forty to fifty, 3; from sixty to seventy, 2; from seventy to eighty, 1; from ninety to one hundred (95), 1. White, 20; colored, 0; males, 14; females, 6.

Charge Against Officer Goe.

S. A. Hezlep, of East Liberty, has preferred a charge against officer Goe, growing out of this state of facts: Hezlep, having been fined one dollar and costs, for drunkenness, by Deputy Mayor Nichols, and in default a committ. ment was placed in the hands of officer Goe. On the way to jail he told the officer he would pay the money, if he would accompany him to a friend in East Liberty. Goe in turn promised to let him go if he would hand over his watch as security, which he did. On Saturday Hezlep tendered the officer the fine and costs ($5 00) and demanded his watch, but Goe declined to give it up unless he was paid $15 00. The Mayor has ordered an investigation.

THE UNRETURNED INFORMATIONS.

Answer of John W. Riddell, Esq., and Mayor Blackmore.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, John W. Riddell, Esq., through his counsel, Wm. Reardon, Esq., submitted the following answer to the rule to show cause why certain informations should not be returned to Court:

And now, November 17, 1873, comes John W. Riddell, who on oath states that the annexed exhibit is a correct statement of all the informations referred to in the order of the Court of November 8th, inst., which were in his hands at the date of the service thereof. He further states that said informations came into possession of affiant as Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh to audit the accounts of the Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor, for the fiscal year ending February 1st, 1873, and for other purposes. Affiant consents that said rule should be made absolute as to him, and now produces in open Court said informations, and files the same, to the end that they may be proceeded in according to law, as to right and justice should appertain and to your Honor may seem meet.

JOHN W. RIDDELL.

[Here follows a list of the informations, numbering in all 354.]

In reference to the answer of Mr. Riddell, the Court made the following order: Nov. 17, 1873, answer filed and papers therein produced in Court by John W. Riddell, Esq., whereupon the said rule is discharged as to him, and papers directed to be placed in charge of the Clerk of this Court, subject to such order as may hereafter be made in the premises by the Court.

ANSWER OF MAYOR BLACKMORE.

In the afternoon John Coyle, Esq., counsel for Mayor Blackmore, filed an answer in the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court to the rule granted against him by Judge Stowe on the 8th inst. The Mayor states that as no petition or application containing any facts or allegations against his official conduct, requiring an answer from him can be found, he must assume that the order emanating from the Court was procured upon ex parte statements, whether true or false, without notice to respondent. He denies having in his possession any informations that ought to have been returned to the Court, and in this connection cites the fact that within but a few years past, certain acts were passed requiring him to return informations, but as soon as the evil and unjust effects thereof, were understood, they were promptly repealed. The Mayor further says that the schedule referred to makes no public the existence of informations made against parties charged with every grade of crime, who so far have escaped or avoided arrest, and of such complaints the public should be informed. No one but the magistrate, his clerk, the prosecutor and the officer having the warrant should have any knowledge of the information, until the party charged with the crime be arrested. Publications made in many cases, and the publication of the schedule referred to, is and has been a reckless interference with the ends of justice. There being no specific complaints, the Mayor can only make a general denial of having done any willful wrong officially. Certainly he has never knowingly compounded or compromised with any felony, although he has been compelled to discharge parties guilty of crimes for want of sufficient evidence against them. In many instances because of the, impossibility of holding prosecutors for their appearance at Court, he has been fully satisfied of the guilt of the parties tried, and upon existing and proper evidence, convicted them summarily as "professional thieves" on the application of the prosecutor, the heaviest penalties the laws would admit. Again, it often happens that informations are rushed in taken, charging parties with offenses in which, upon investigation being made, it would be ascertained that there was in reality no criminal offense committed. In such cases the charge would be withdrawn, or the prosecuting clerk charged. The Mayor, therefore, prays that the rule be discharged. The case will probably come up for argument during the present week.

OBITUARY.

Oregon Wilson.

"Death," it is written, "loves a shining mark;" and this solemn saying—which has so often been exemplified in the case of so many of earth's best, and purest, and most gifted children who were cut down almost ere their prime—has just received another mournful illustration in the decease of the brilliant young artist, Oregon Wilson, who lately died in California, after a short and sharp attack of illness, and whose honored remains were recently interred beside those of his father, in Allegheny Cemetery, in this county.

"None knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise." Not quite thirty years of age at the period of his death, he had already achieved a reputation of which far older men and artists might well be proud. He was, in art, something of that which Chatterton was in poetry, his genius being almost wholly untutored. Leaving home and school about the age of sixteen, when he was awarded the first gold medal by the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society over his then master for the best painted (colored) photographs, he had been traveling more or less ever since—from St. Paul to New Orleans and Galveston, from San Francisco to New York, from London to Vienna, Constantinople, Rome, Florence, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam. He received instruction in fine arts when a school-boy, and again in Paris, Vienna and Rome. Apart from this, probably five years' tutelage altogether, he had no other teaching whatever. Yet he was a close, accurate observer, and painted as if, beyond a doubt, it were within him, as, of a verity, it was. His works, which are very numerous, are characterized, not alone by great ideality and originality, but also by an almost wonderful perfection of design and beauty of drawing and color. He reverenced his art for its own great sake; and his whole life was marked by the same high purity and truthfulness which distinguished his artistic compositions. He had an habitual and abiding consciousness of the deep and intrinsic harmonies of his profession; evermore discerning, and therefore hinting, the manifold infinite inward suggestions which lie beneath finite outward forms. His personal worth and manhood, too, equalled his artistic sweetness and strength. What more can be added? Except, simply, to state that this brief recorded recognition of his shining qualities, springing from the heart of one whose love and admiration followed him throughout all his wanderings and his years, does but dimly intimate, rather than fully express, the haunting sense of sorrow and loss which his premature death has occasioned?

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Fall Bench.

At the opening of Court yesterday, the following judgments were entered *per curiam*:

Edgewood Railway Company's appeal from the decree of the District Court of this county. Preliminary injunction dissolved at the costs of the plaintiffs.

Wier's administrators' appeal. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at cost of appellant.

Laughlin vs. Arthurs (Arthurs' appeal). Common Pleas. Decree affirmed, preliminary injunction continued, and appeal dismissed at cost of appellant.

Malott's executors vs. Durning. District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Little vs. Owens. Common Pleas. Judgment affirmed.

McKinney vs. Fritz. Common Pleas. Judgment affirmed.

Swenson vs. Findley. Common Pleas. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.

Atkinson vs. Coffin. District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Richardson vs. Mackey. District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Patterson's appeal. Orphans' Court. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at cost of appellant.

Baird's Executors' appeal. Orphans' Court. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at cost of appellant.

Cole vs. Lacock. District Court. Judgment affirmed.

McWilliams vs. McWilliams. Common Pleas. Judgment affirmed.

Morris vs. Wilson. Common Pleas. Judgment affirmed.

Blank vs. Barton. Common Pleas. Judgment affirmed.

Road in Chartiers township. Quarter Sessions. Proceedings affirmed.

Wilkins Township School District vs. Mills. District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Seitz vs. Sharp. Common Pleas. Judgment affirmed.

NON-PROSSED.

The list for Washington, Fayette, Greene, Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence counties was called over, and the following cases were non-prossed:

Ormsby et al. vs. McDonald et al. Mercer.

Alexander vs. Gibson. Mercer.

Frampton et al. vs. Calvin et al. Mercer.

ARGUMENTS.

Stephens et al.'s appeal from the Register's Court of Greene county. Argued by T. C. Campbell, Esq., for appellants, and A. A. Purman, Esq., contra.

Samuel Lanley vs. C. B. Warrington, Error to the Common Pleas Court of Beaver county. Argued by L. B. Wilson for plaintiff in error, and F. Wilson contra.

Appeal of James T. Brady and the Duquesne Savings Bank from the final decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county. Argued by C. S. Fetterman for appellants and D. S. Wilson contra.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

John W. Dunnon, of Washington county, on motion of D. S. Wilson, Esq., and M. Dougherty, of Washington county, on motion of David S. Wilson, and R. A. Knox, of Greene county, on motion of D. S. Wilson, were duly admitted to practice in this Court.

United States District Court—Judge McKennan.

The first case taken up was that of Henry Tarzay vs. Joseph S. Finch & Co. This was an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract. Plaintiff is a distiller and was employed by the defendants, with the understanding that he was to get a certain amount of alcohol from a given amount of grain. After fourteen days' trial, defendants allege they were satisfied plaintiff could not fulfill the requirements of the contract and they discharged him. He brings action to recover damages in consequence, he alleging that he was not allowed the time agreed upon. On trial now.

S. H. Evans, having been chosen assignee of the estate of Alexander Ross, of Erie county, bankrupt, presented a petition asking to be relieved from said duty. Referred to Register Woodruff, of Erie, for examination and report.

Leave was granted Miller & Ellis's creditors to discontinue proceedings in bankruptcy against Wm. Clinton, of East Liberty, Gentleman.

Final meetings in the matter of W. J. Wolverton, of Northumberland county, bankrupt, were ordered to be held before Register Detwiler, of Sunbury.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court, sitting in chambers, an order was made to show cause why Stewart, Cook & Co., debtors, of Mansfield, should not be adjudged bankrupts on the petition of Reese & Bissell, creditors, of this city. The rule was made returnable on the 28th inst.

The report of S. H. Evans, assignee of Wm. Watson, of Warren county, bankrupt, relative to the sale of real estate, was presented and approved.

The petition of J. H. Webb, assignee of J. G. Fletcher, of Bradford county, bankrupt, asking for leave to sell certain real estate, was presented and granted.

James Bryden & Co., debtors, of Venango county, having filed the answer to the petition in bankruptcy of Henry G. Bell & Co., creditors, an order was made for a jury trial upon the same at the next special or regular term at Erie county.

M. C. Nicholas and Edward C. DePui, of Erie county, having complied with all the requirements of the act, were discharged from bankruptcy.

The Second National Bank of the city of Erie, Pa., creditor, filed a petition in bankruptcy against J. & L. M. Childs, debtors, of Wayne, Erie county. The usual order was made.

An information for forfeiture was filed against 1,500 cigars owned by J. A. Woodruff, of New York, and Hallowell & Co., of the Adams Express Company, of Pittsburgh. On motion of the United States Attorney, an attachment and monition was ordered to issue, returnable on the First Monday of December next.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Kerr & Diebert vs. Rev. M. W. Dallas et al., a verdict (under instruction) was rendered for the plaintiffs for $257 50.

The next case taken up was that of the COMMERCIAL Printing Company vs. Fred. Schmidt, garnishee, which was settled.

In the case of the trustees of the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church vs. the City of Pittsburgh, a settlement was also made.

The case of Huckenstine vs. Laman, Sr., was passed on account of sickness of the plaintiff.

In Green & Co. vs. Crawford et al., administrators, a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for the sum of one hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty-five cents.

In the case of Rebecca McClelland vs. Wm. McClelland, an action on a judgment note. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Dalley vs. Brown.
Spiedel vs. Durr et ux.
Boobyer vs. Rainbow.
Kane vs. McClelland & Co.
Weiller & Ellis vs. Clinton.
Dalzell et al. vs. Bauer.
Union Planing Mill, Sash and Manufacturing Company vs. Wilkinson & Moore.
Same vs. Schwarm et al.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. James J. Corcoran indicted for embezzling $400 belonging to the firm of Connor & Collins, the indictment was quashed on payment of costs by the defendant.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed as to Adrian Breitch, indicted for assault and battery on Robert McCoy. The defendant was directed to pay the costs.

Ernest Deckenbach, charged by James P. Wilson with nuisance, plead nolo contendere and sentence was deferred.

A number of surety cases will disposed of.

Suit for Slander.

Peter Dressler, county detective, yesterday entered suit for slander, in the District Court, through his counsel, Messrs. Bayne and Magee, against Charles Jeremy. Officer Dressler, in his complaint, alleges that Jeremy, in a public saloon, on Friday last, said to him: "You are a thief, and I can prove it. You have committed perjury many a time." The complainant states that he cannot assign any reason why Mr. Jeremy should have used such language concerning him, unless it be because he (Dressler) has opposed Jeremy politically. Damages are laid in the sum of $5,000.

Rising Sun Flour

is made by the new French process.

Library Association Lectures.

John B. Gough, Esq., delivered the fourth lecture of the Library course in Library Hall, last evening, to a house crowded almost to suffocation. It would have been difficult to pack half a dozen more people into the spacious edifice. As usual, Gough electrified his audience, and kept it in continuous and uproarious laughter from beginning to end. His anecdotes, although told by him many a time before, had all the freshness of an original recital, and charmed all, while they hit hard and illustrated well the points he made. Many, no doubt, felt the full force of his "Now and Then," as illustrated in the chequered lives they have passed through and the "ups and downs" they have experienced. There are few countries that afford more brilliant illustrations of such a subject than ours does, and Mr. Gough drew largely upon them last evening. The fathers who laid the foundations of the Republic and nursed it in its infancy "then" would not recognise it if they saw it "now." It is expected that Mr. Gough will return to Pittsburgh in the month of March, and give another lecture. Miss Anna E. Dickinson, we understand, will deliver the fifth lecture of the course on the evening of the 25th inst., when the house will be again filled to its utmost capacity.

Alderman Strain's Cases

Squire Strain, after a sickness of a week or more, is again "on the bench" and is of course pressed with business. Among the numerous cases brought to his attention yesterday we note the following:

John Griffin charges Darby McDonough, a constable, with felonious assault and battery, and with felonious assault. The allegation is that at an official sale held by the defendant on Saturday last, on Fifth avenue extended, McDonough attacked Griffin, and in his rage with a knife, and, drawing a revolver, threatened his life.

Darby has another story to tell, and while denying the allegations of the deponent, accuses Griffin of aggravated assault and battery. He alleges that John drew a knife and cut him upon the cheek and with a horse pistol in hand made divers threats against him. The parties were held for a hearing.

Citizens' Nominations.

At a citizens' meeting in the first precinct of the Twenty-second ward, held on Saturday evening, the following nominations were made:

Select Council—John Murdock, Jr., Esq. Common Council—D. D. Bruce, Esq. School Directors—John Alderson, Francis Van Gerder. Judge of Election—W. H. Irwin, Esq. Election Inspectors—John Black and G. W. Blashford. Revisor—John Alderson, Esq. Assistant Assessors—D. P. Hatch, J. P. Hanna. The following named gentlemen were appointed a Vigilance Committee: D. I. Hatch, James Murdock, A. Sutch, Wm. Burchfield, I. E. Douglass, John Keefe, John English, R. B. Stone, James A. Chambers, R. B. Phillips, J. B. Sneathen, Robert Kerr, E. J. Allen, Jno. Storr, W. H. Irwin, C. Richmond, C. Magee, Esqrs.

The Street Railways.

A meeting of the committee having under consideration the question of regulating the taxes imposed upon the street railways, held a meeting last evening, there being present of the committee Messrs. West and Elder and Messrs. Atterbury, of the Ormsby line, and Mr. Beltzhoover of the Birmingham road, were also present. After a long consultation the officers of the companies agreed to be satisfied with a uniform tax, say such as that assessed upon the Citizens' road. This road, we may mention, pays $40 per car and is responsible for keeping the track in repair. Other companies making no money, think it hard to pay more than the Citizens' road, which makes money. The committee adjourned without taking definite action.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

GRANVILLE street is being paved.

CONTRACTOR C. W. LEWIS has completed the laying of the pavement on Penn street.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS in cash was stolen from the till of a saloon on Penn avenue yesterday.

THE revival meetings at the Bingham street M. E. Church, on the South Side, Rev. L. M. Guire, pastor, continue to be held daily, and are most successful in accomplishing good.

MRS. MCGOVERN, the wife of a laboring man in the American Iron Works, on the South Side, gave birth to triplets, two males and a female, Sunday afternoon. The mother and children are doing well.

TWO MEN fell from the roof of a rolling mill near Derby's run yesterday and were severely injured. One of them, named Daniel Riley, injured internally while the other had his back broken. It is hoped they will recover.

JOHNNY BURKS, long known in amusement circles in this city, is again on a visit, being with the variety company now playing at the Academy of Music. He is increasing in size, but is the same clever fellow as of old. May friends welcome him.

GEORGE ZELLERS filed a bill in equity, in the District Court, yesterday, against Elizabeth Geyer, to compel her to complete a verbal contract relative to the right to use an alley between the respective lots of the parties in the Seventeenth ward.

WE are pleased to report that Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., has returned home, after an absence of over two years, which time he spent, during his absence abroad, made a tour of Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, Bavaria, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and France.

THE residence of Mr. W. Woolsey, Auditor of Allegheny county, was entered by burglars Sunday night, and articles taken to the value of about five hundred dollars. Mr. Woolsey resides on Fifth avenue, near the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The police decline to give further information regarding the case.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, November 17, 1873.

We give below the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW'R WA. Ft.	In.	CHANGE, —ON'— Ft.	In.	DIRECT'N OF WIND	STATE OF WEATHER
Boonville	0	9	0	3	N. W.	Cloudy.
Brunswick*	0	9	0	3	N. W.	Cloudy.
Cairo	11	3	0	1	S.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	7	2	11	1	W.	Cloudy.
Confluence	1	0	10	6	N. W.	Cloudy.
Wrengen	2	6	0	0	S.	Cloudy.
Evansville	0	7				Rain.
Fort Benton	0	3			N. W.	Fair.
Freeport	0	3			N. W.	Cloudy.
Hermann*	0	5	0	0	Calm.	Cloudy.
Jefferson City	0	4	0	0	N.	Cloudy.
Kansas City	2	7	0	0	N.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	2	2	10	1	S. W.	Lt. rain.
Leavenworth	0	3			N. W.	Cloudy.
Lexington	2	9	0	0	N. W.	Cloudy.
Louisville	3	6	0	1	Calm.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	1	3	0	1	S. E.	H'vy sn'w
La Crosse	1	0	0	0	Calm.	Cloudy.
Louisville	5	0	0	0	S. W.	Cloudy.
Marietta	10	6	0	1	S.	Cloudy.
Memphis	5	6			S.	Cloudy.
Nashville						Rain.
New Geneva	0	10			N. W.	Unreadg.
New Orleans*	12	3			S.	Fair.
Omaha	1	3			W.	Cloudy.
Paducah	5	2	0	1		Clear.
Pittsburgh	6	2	0	3	N. E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	2	3	0	1	S. E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	0	3			N. W.	Cloudy.
Yankton	0	5			N. W.	Lt. rain.
Lozair	2	0	0	1	N.	Lt. snow.
Morgantown	2	5	0	1	N.	Cloudy.

*Surface of water below bench mark.
†Surface of water below high water mark.

JAMES HAGUE,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 17.—River eleven feet six inches and rising. Weather cloudy, with sprinkling rain. Arrivals—Pittsburgh, Parker; H. Hudson, Wheeling; James D. Parker, Memphis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—River rising slowly, with five feet eight inches in the canal and three feet eight inches in the pass down the Indian chute. Weather cloudy and cool. The Irondale arrived from Pittsburgh with six hundred tons railroad iron for the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad. The Ben Morris was inspected yesterday. Arrivals—United States, Cincinnati; Sandy, Troy; Grey Eagle, Henderson; Tennessee, Evansville; Ironsides and barges, Pittsburgh. Departures—United States, Cincinnati; Tarascon, Henderson; Sandy, Troy; Ellen Gaunt, Cincinnati; Judge Baker and barges, New Orleans; Ironsides, Pittsburgh.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 17.—Cloudy, with damp, light rain this evening and prospects of more. River fallen three inches; mercury 42 to 48. Port Lee—Down—Bowling Green, Ben Franklin, Mary Ament and Arkansas Belle. Up—Mary Houston, Morning Star, Arlington and Bettie Gilbert. Business fair.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 17.—River rapidly rising, with four feet four inches on the shoals. Raining and warm.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 17.—Arrived—Carrie V. Kountz, St. Louis; Alex. Kennedy, St. Louis; Idlewild, Evansville; Scudder, St. Louis; Jas. Kinney, Vicksburg; Kilgour, New Orleans. River fallen four inches. Cloudy and calm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 17.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Liberty No. 4, Cincinnati; Dreadnought, Clinton, Keokuk; Chester, Memphis. River falling slowly. Slight rain this evening, and cooler.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 17.—River falling steadily. Cloudy and warm. Departed—Capital City, Vicksburg; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; Mary Alice, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 17.—Up—John Howard Babbage and barges, and Sam Hale and barges. Down—J. W. Bigley and barges and Belle Lee. Arrived—City of Helena. Weather clear and cool. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—Arrived—Louisville. Departed—Louisville, Cincinnati; Katie, Chicot City. Clear and pleasant.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Beeves—Fresh receipts 4,600 head, making 6,790 head for the week, against 10,290 the same time last week; market irregular but firm and active at the close with prices advanced 1c by 7½c per 100 lbs for dressed beef since last Monday; quality averagely fair, with several lots prime steers and a few really premium bullocks; poor to prime native steers, 8¾@12c; extra, 12¾@12½c; 1 car of premium, 13c; only 2 cars Texans offered; a good lot sold at 9¾c; the transactions include 14 cars Indiana steers, 6¾ cwt, 9¾@9¾c; 6 cars Ohio's, 6¾ cwt, 10¼c; 4 cars, 7¼ cwt, 10c; 7 cars, 7¼ cwt, 10¼@10½c; 2 cars, 7¾ cwt, 10¾ cwt, 13c; 2 cars, 8¾ cwt, 12½c; 4 cars, 6¾ cwt, 9c; 5 cars, 6¾ cwt, 9¾c; 11 cars Kentucky steers, 7¾ cwt, 10¾@12c; 3 cars, 7 cwt, 10c; 2 cars, 8¾ cwt, 11¾@12¼c; 3 cars, 7¾ cwt, 11¾c; 7 cars Illinois steers, 6¾@7 cwt, 10¼@10¾c; 4 cars, 7¾ cwt, 10¾c; 5 cars, 7¾ cwt, 10¾@11c; 8 cars, 7 cwt, 10¾@11c; 7 cars, 7 cwt, 10¾@10¾c; 3 cars Cattle, 7 cwt, 10¾ @10¾c; 3 cars Ohio, 6¾ cwt, 9¾c; and 2 cars Texas, 6¾ cwt, 9¾c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 9,670 head, making 22,960 for the week against 29,260 last week; trade dull and prices 1@1½c lower than Friday; extreme prices 5½@6c for sheep and 8c for lambs.

Swine—Receipts 9,730 head, making 47,900 for the week against 58,560 last week; market improving for several days, and closed with a firm tone at 5¾@5¾c for live and 6¾@7c for city dressed; sales live hogs 5 cars Ohio, 206 lbs, at 5¾, and 1 car, 181 lbs, at 5¾c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, November 17.—Cattle—Receipts 1,317 head; better shipping demand; medium rough to choice smooth steers are selling at $4 50@5 62½; Texas $3@3 75, with a lot extra corn fed at $5; shipments 131 head. Hogs—Receipts 34,711 head; market active and firm and 10c higher, with all sold; range $3 7444 20; bulk of sales $3 95@4; shipments 6,299 head. Sheep—Receipts 673 head; market quiet at $2 75@3 75 for common to choice.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO.

Sketch of Its History—Soil and Productions—Population—Dogs and Sheep-Killing—Coal Mines—Manufactures—Agricultural Implements—Canton—Printing Presses and Safes, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WAYNESBURGH, O., November 15, 1873.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL being to a great extent persons who are largely interested in manufactures, it may not be out of place to jot down a few facts relative to this county, which in many ways is one of the first in the Union.

Stark county was brought into existence on the 13th of February, 1808, and the complete organization of its several departments effected in the January following. Its name was chosen in honor of that staunch old patriot of Revolutionary fame, General John Stark, who died at the advanced age of ninety-four years in 1822. It is geographically situated just south of the forty-first parallel of north latitude, which line forms its most northern boundary, and about midway between the eighty-first and eighty-second degrees of west longitude.

The character of its soil is sandy loam, varied in some parts by a clay soil of surprising fertility. The surface is in the main rolling, in a few places slightly hilly. The products of its agriculture are as various as plentiful, embracing the following, to the names of which are annexed the amounts produced in 1873: Wheat, 714,571 bushels; corn, 1,707,601 bushels; oats, 831,962 bushels; potatoes, 179,125 bushels; apples, 773,033 bushels; butter, 1,094,-010 pounds; wool, 319,738 pounds.

The present population, calculated by the latest public